MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

Making Hay.

It is not to be expected that all farmers will agree as to the precise time when their grass should be mown. It may be that none of us have made trials accurate and often enough to determine the question. But a very great majority of our practical men agree that grass should not be cut before it is half grown; and that it should never be allowed to go to seed in case you intend to use it for fodder.

There is a medium point between these two extremes, which has never been absolutely determined, and perhaps it never will be. Yet a vast majority of farmers differ less on this point than clergymen of the different persuasions do on theological subjects—on the construction to be put on the Bible, which, to the true philosopher, is so plain that, "he who runs may read," and understand.

By repeated experiments and by reasoning on the subject most farmers have come to the conclusion that grass is not improved by standing in the field after it has fully blossomed; and that clover should not stand so long as to become full in the head, because the stalks become too tough. Yet it is found that herds-grass and red top suffer but little by standing later. Herds-grass is remarkable for retaining its goodness for some time after the blossoms appear. And there is a Dutch notion in the state of New York, that it may stand long enough in the field to perfect its seed without detriment to the stalk as food for cattle!

This notion is so variant from the common sense of the Saxon race, and so opposed to all analogy that very strong evidence will be found necessary to establish the doctrine. It is true judge Buel, who commenced farming at the age of forty, adopted this notion and published it in his celebrated paper. He seemed to consider it as a settled principle, and we cannot find that he ever turned his powerful mind to the investigation of the question. He probably adopted it without trial, and without much examination.

Since that time we find publishers of papers recommending to farmers the practice of letting herds-grass go to seed in the fields before they put the scythe in! Those who follow this advice will much oblige us by giving information of the prices they may obtain for their hay in the market and we will regulate our current prices for this kind accordingly.

Herds-grass resembles rye more nearly than any of the grains. Rye makes good fodder for stock, if cut before the head fills and before the straw changes its green hue; but after the kernel is full fodder for cattle. Clover that is cut just as the head is forming will weigh nearly twice as much as when it is allowed to stand till the seed is formed, and it is worth twice as much for food, for cattle will then eat the whole.

If it is a real fact that herds-grass is better food after forming its seed than before, farmers all ought to know it. And if it is only a closet theory, promulgated by those who have become familiar with farming only by setting printing types that treat of it, this also should be understood, as it will save ingenious experimenters much trouble in making trials to expose an erroneous theory. We have heard this kind of grass compared to Indian corn, to prove that it ought to stand till it is ripe before it is cut! We might as well compare it with the potato crop, which is always better when it ripens in the field.

GUANO.

We are often asked our opinion of the value of guano for manure, and are told we have not written much upon it. We confess and avoid, in legal phrase, by declaring that we yet know but little about it; and that we think the old rule a safe one; "When we are ignorant of any subject, the less we say the less danger of exposure." We still remember the monstrous puffs of the *Rohan potato*—the *tree corn*—the *poudrette*, &c. &c.—all smoke at last and blown away.

Honestly, we have no doubt there is much virtue in guano. If it is nothing but the excrement of fowls it must prove valuable. The first man who discovered that barnyard manure was valuable in agriculture, was doubtless delighted with his experiment. It is but a few years since the hog-pen was thought worthy of attention for any product but pork, and within our own remembrance the Dutch, who settled in eastern New York, and who have ever been remarkable for neatness, placed their barns over running streams of water to carry away all the foul matter and keep the air pure.

We have purchased one hundred weight of guano, imported from England, and in the course of the season intend to make known what kind of bargain we have made. Some of it was mixed with equal quantities of fine manure and ashes, to make it more convenient for handling, then a small spoonful was put to each hill of corn.

RYE FOR A GREEN CROP.

On the 27th of May we turned in an acre of winter rye, that averaged four feet in height, for the purpose of planting the field with corn. We intended to plant one week sooner, but circumstances prevented.

On setting in the plough some of the bystanders objected that we could not possibly cover the rye with the furrow. They proposed to roll down the standing rye—to cut a tree and harrow it down, or to turn a common harrow upside down to level the high stalks. *Haud ignarus mali*;—we had tried such manœuvres before and did not succeed. Now we put in practice what we have often recommended to others. We tied two or three small bushes under the beam, just forward of the coulter, and let the bushy end incline back almost to the mould plate. These bushes prostrated the rye most completely, and with a plough from the warehouse of Ruggles & Nourse, we so buried the rye that not one stalk in a thousand appeared above the earth.

A HALF AYRSHIRE AND HALF NATIVE. Mr. James D. Herrick, of Methuen, informs us that he has a calf from a native cow and an Ayrshire sire which, at six months, weighed 499 pounds. He is now 13 months old, and is supposed to weigh 800. This is quite large enough for New England.

HIGH FEEDING OF COWS.

A friend informs us that he has been in the practice of keeping a number of cows and selling their milk. He says he gives each one six quarts of grain per day, in winter, and that he generally feeds high, that he has kept one cow in this way ten years, others five or six, and he thinks high keeping does them no injury.

He also states that cows should not be milked more than eight or nine of the twelve months, and that as much milk may be obtained by letting the cow go dry for three months or more as by milking through the whole year.

We publish this statement not because we approve of these opinions, but to call out facts and arguments on a pretty important subject. We have never thought it proper to milk a cow up to the time of calving; but we incline to think that resting four months might operate as long rest does on certain laborers—it is harder to break their rest in proportion to the length of time that they have remained idle.

Milking too long always proves injurious to the calf—but four months is rather too long for a cow to go dry. Much depends on the keeping. If you have nought but poor meadow hay for your cows you task them too hard by milking through the winter.

As to constant high feeding or graining, the better opinion is that in time it proves injurious. It is well known that high fed horses will not last more than half as long as farm horses that are kept principally on hay and grass. If it be said that hard work, rather than high keeping, shortens their lives, we answer that this needs proof. Hard working men live longer than idlers. Inaction and high living bring on gout and other shorteners of days.

There is much evidence to show that cows have been ruined as milkers by feeding constantly on grain.

NATIVE COWS.

We hope we shall give no offence to the admirers of the large Durhams by occasionally publishing notices of our native cattle. On Monday we called on a neighbor, Mr. Peter Coolidge of Framingham, to see a cow that was celebrated for her milking qualities.

Mr. Coolidge's cow is very small, not near so large as the average of cows in Middlesex County. Her legs are quite short and slender, her head and horns small, her udder large, her color a light red. She is kept in a good pasture, but she is allowed no grain or other feed than the pasture affords.

This cow yielded *twelve* pounds of excellent butter in seven days, though she is but five years old. She had a calf when she was two years old, and has had one each season since. If any imported cow, of twice the weight of this, will yield *twenty four* pounds of butter in a week we [illegible] good native cows in that town and should like to record the quantities of butter that they severally make in a week, if the owners will be at the trouble of noting the amount.

A BORER OFF THE TRACK. Mr. Caleb Wetherbee, of Marlborough tells us his apple trees have been infested with borers that have been very destructive. He has dug many of them out with a chisel. On splitting open an old tree that he had cut down, he found in the heart of it, a mature, or perfect insect, such as we have often exhibited, having wings, of course, but not having power to bore any farther.

This insect was alive and was soon able to fly. Is it not probable that numbers come to maturity before they have bored near enough to the bark to be able to make their exit? After they have arrived at a certain age, the borers change to a fly, when they can bore no longer. If this happens while the worm is in the body of the tree, must it not remain there and perish, having no means of making farther progress? We should like to have accounts of more cases of this kind.

☞ Farmers who are just beginning to try their hand at the *horse rake* must have patience at first. They cannot expect to rake as well as those who have practiced for many years.

Keep the handles so high that the teeth will run *completely under* the hay or the rake will not work well. If you begin with the teeth running into the hay you should stop and back out, then begin again.

LARGE CALF. Mr. Geo. L. Holton, of Gill, has reported to us a large calf. When dropped he weighed 115 pounds—when twelve weeks old he weighed 375, and had the milk of one cow only. His girth was 5 feet and two inches.

He is represented as straight and well formed, and is believed to be wholly of native breed. Select your best for breeders, be they native or foreign.

☞ Keep the hay stirring if you have boys enough. We are always repaid for giving hay a good airing in the forenoon. Old men too may stir hay, it is very easy work compared with mowing and raking.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WORMS IN FRUIT TREES.

MR. EDITOR,—It is gratifying to me, and I think it must be to every person, who feels any interest in the cultivation of fruit trees, to witness your indefatigable efforts to inform the public of the best method of treating their fruit trees in order that they may be healthy and flourishing, and also to preserve them from that detestable enemy, "*the borer*;" for my part, I feel quite discouraged about making any effort to prevent the ravages of this vile insect. During last season, in particular, I watched my trees as I thought very carefully. I felt quite confident that I had extracted every borer and had taken the necessary precaution to prevent any increase on my premises—for, being in the neighborhood of two or three old apple trees and quince bushes that I knew full of these *vermin*, I had no doubt but that my trees would be well seeded if I neglected them.

I therefore prepared a wash and applied it to the trunks of the trees faithfully, about the middle of June, composed of the following ingredients; viz., very strong suds made of the whale oil soap, (much stronger than would be safe to apply to the leaves) a small proportion of lime slacked for whitewash and a sufficient quantity of clay to make the composition about as thick as paint, and some flour paste—this I applied with a common whitewash brush faithfully, having previously and carefully scraped off the rough scales of the bark, &c. I consider this composition the best and cheapest that can be used.

Many people use potash water, others lie, and some common whitewash—these if properly applied, I have but little doubt are safe as regards injuring the tree, and can be applied with safety sufficiently strong to destroy any insects or eggs which it may touch—but still they do not afford the safety that several ingredients combined would—and there is about the same trouble or labor required to make the application. Whale oil soap, lime, clay, paste and water make the composition that I prefer.

Some have suggested the propriety of using a little salt, I don't know but it might be serviceable but I have some doubt, and do not like to risk any experiment as I have but few trees and do not wish to injure any of them. The whale oil soap is the most essential in destroying the insect or eggs, for I use it quite strong—the clay serves as a coating, and the small portion of lime helps strengthen and serves to color the wash as fancy may dictate—the paste, I conceive, has but one favorable effect, that is, it makes the composition adhere to the trees so that the rain will not wash it off for months.

It may be seen plainly that a coat of this composition similar to paint is preferable to potash water, for the former will have the same effect in destroying insects, &c., as the latter, and will, in addition, be an effectual preventive to the borers depositing their eggs. I am well satisfied, from experience, that they will not lay their eggs where this coating is applied. I presume from what I saw in the last number of the Ploughman, that you have not forgotten the communication I made last season upon the subject of the borer. I had but a few days previous washed my trees as usual with this same composition. The season was not so forward as the present and I imagine, consequently, that borers did not come out so early; now I don't calculate to raise any borers for seed nor caterpillars, for there is an abundant supply for all necessary purposes suffered to come to maturity in the neighborhood.

I don't find a single borer has commenced operations on my trees where the composition was applied, but I do find that quite a number have made their appearance in the limbs of the trees above where this coating was spread. I consider this positive evidence that the composition is obnoxious to the insect, for they seldom have given me any trouble more than one foot above the surface of the ground before this season. I have therefore concluded that I dressed my trees last year a little too early, for I think if I had waited until the borer had deposited her eggs she would have planted them nearer the ground and they would have been destroyed by the composition.

I present you at this time with a phial containing three specimens of the borer in its different stages; viz., one a worm, one in a chrysalis state, and two *perfect*; the latter, I extracted from a quince tree on the fifteenth instant. I discovered them before they had crawled out of their hole, they in fact were in the very act of boring out; the holes were large enough for them to show their heads but they could not get the body through.

The chrysalis or one partly changed, was taken by myself from the root of a quince tree more than a foot from the trunk and about four inches under ground, thus you see we are liable to be deceived; there was no appearance of the borer above ground. I thought the tree appeared sickly and examined the roots for the cause, and found this chrysalis about the first of April. I presume it would have been ready to fly by this time. The worm I also found in a [illegible] as a curiosity, but old. I do not send these common enough for me to esteem as such in these enlightened days, but merely pass them to you as evidence of the facts above stated. I have recently discovered a little black bug has commenced depredations upon a beautiful mulberry tree—they appear to have bored in the bark and are not quite as large as a kernel of rye and about as hard. Can you tell me anything about them? Yours, &c.,

IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, June 24th, 1844.

☞ It is no small consolation to one who is making efforts to enlighten farmers and gardeners on the subject of the vermin that are so baneful to their fruit trees, to have his labors appreciated and to meet, occasionally, with a co-laborer who is willing and able to aid him in his researches.

Yet how often do we find mere cavillers in the way, not knowing, nor being capable of judging of a new theory, or discovery, they either rest in doubting of the utility of improvements that they cannot comprehend; or they cry out, "all this was known before; I knew of this process when I was a boy."

After spending a number of years in examinations and gaining all the minute information we possibly could, from hundreds of farmers and gardeners, we undertook, last season, to give a detailed account of the habits of the borer, from the egg to the perfect insect, and we found no writer who ventured to question the correctness of our history in any important particular.

One, however, who often scribbles in a city paper, after writing off all we had advanced, in his own language, and not always much improving the original expressions, told his readers, on being reprimanded for the theft, that he had published quite as full an account of the habits and life of the borer many years ago! The proper punishment for such prevarication is exposure to public view, and we desire no other.

One of the phials sent us by our correspondent was broken in the carrier's pocket, and we did not receive the grub in its chrysalis state. Two, however, of the perfect insects were received and we have put them into a phial of spirits with the one sent us a year ago by the same hand. The grub worm is also preserved in spirits for the inspection of all who would like to be familiar with its appearance in its different phases.

In regard to the wash or coating, recommended by our correspondent, we can only say we have not tried it. From the statement of facts it seems to have driven away the fly from the body into the limbs of the tree.

Our recommendation is, to wash the body with liquid that is strong enough to destroy the vermin, but not strong enough to injure the tree.

The wash ought to be applied *after* the fly has laid her eggs, and *before* the worms have buried themselves under the bark. And as the fly lays her eggs about the first of July, washing at any time during the month will probably be soon enough to prove fatal.

We hope others will make trial of different substances for the purpose of killing, rather than driving away. For ourselves we prefer something as strong as the body of the tree will bear without injury. But soap suds are not so strong as lie, and the more clay and paste that you add to the lie the weaker you make it. As a *coating*, to defend the tree, it would be more lasting than a simple application of potash water, but we should be apprehensive it would not be strong enough to kill the eggs of the fly.

Last season the Hon. Wm. Jackson of Newton, in his communication to us on the subject, suggested that even the pure lie that we recommended as a wash might not be strong enough to kill the eggs since they are found glazed over to protect them from the weather, &c. Still the composition recommended from Quincy may answer many valuable purposes. Why not apply it after the eggs are laid, or after the worms are hatched, as our correspondent suggests? We should be loath to coat the body of the tree with any thing that would drive the insects into the branches to lay their eggs.

Some writers are still warning the public not to use the lie that we have so often recommended lest it should injure the bark of the tree. Such people were probably bred in cellars and the approach of light hurts their eyes. They know nothing of farming, experimentally, and can shed no light unless by accident. After large numbers of farmers have for more than 20 years practiced washing their trees with lie that is strong enough to bear an egg, it is rather too late for a shop-man to tell them gravely that potash water will spoil their apple trees. The Messrs. Winship of Brighton have said that since they have been in the practice of washing the young trees in their nurseries they have not been troubled with borers.

Of all the young trees that we have ever seen, which had been washed with lie, we know of none that have the appearance of having suffered from this wash except one orchard. The trees were in Abington, and they had been washed with lie just twice as strong as that which we have uniformly recommended.

Borers in the roots; our correspondent took one out of the root of a quince tree, and four inches under the surface of the soil. It is certain that the borer sometimes works downward, into the roots of the tree. Sometimes he bores horizontally, to the heart. But in general you will find the worm boring upward. He, or she, finds it easier to bore in such direction than down, or horizontally, as it is easier to clear out the chips.

"The little black bug," found on the mulberry tree, under the bark, is probably of the same, or a kindred species, as the worm which has proved so destructive to pear trees, currant bushes and to certain other trees. Dr. Harris calls the worm the *Aegeria Pyri*—the pear tree Aegeria. A very particular description of the bug must be given before we can determine precisely its species. [Editor.

SALT.—SALT WITH ITS SAVOR.

MR. EDITOR,—When will our farmers learn to be wise. Some of them are paying dear for their learning and dearer for their salt. How is it they can be so deceived?

They are using Syracuse salt, which weighs only about 50 lbs. to the bushel, and are paying within a cent or two of the price, they can purchase good salt for, that will weigh from 15 to 20 lbs. per bushel more than Syracuse salt; let them weigh some and they will be satisfied. A bushel of good coarse fine Liverpool salt, will weigh 64 lbs. and Turks Island and St. Ubes, 72 to 80 lbs. to the bushel, which makes a difference of about 30 per cent against the Syracuse salt. Again, farmers that are using salt for cattle, find that the same number of cattle make way with nearly fifty per cent more of the Syracuse salt than they did, when they purchased the old fashioned, coarse fine Liverpool salt.

When they purchase, let them examine it; they will find but very little gain in the Syracuse [illegible] fine as table salt and in dry weather will evaporate quite fast, especially in the hay mow and will do the hay as much service as the same quantity of sawdust. One bushel of good coarse Liverpool, or St. Ubes salt, is better in the mow than three bushels of Syracuse.

It is not fit to save meat, to keep it for a few days only; the State of New York loses on the article of butter alone, says the New York Post, $150,000 per annum, besides what is lost on provisions, by using the salt manufactured in their own State; this statement alone is enough to satisfy any one in regard to the qualities this article is composed of. SAVOR.

☞ The suggestions of our correspondent are worthy of attention. We hope the attention of our farmers will be attracted to this subject, for there is a vast difference in the value of salt as measured out by the bushel. Weight is a better criterion of value than the bushel measure is. [Editor.

PITH WORMS IN PEACH LIMBS.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: Perceiving that the tops of some of my young peach trees, which were growing very thriftily, were wilted and apparently dying, I was led to examine them. Upon opening the dying top, I discovered a slender worm, about three fourths of an inch in length, which had entered about where the tree began to wither, or rather where the wilting terminated, for I am satisfied that it commences at the top. The villain was regaling himself upon the tender pith.

As soon as he was detected and his foul deeds exposed to the light, he was extremely agitated and moved very rapidly towards that part of the stalk where he had entered, but suddenly stopped near the lower end of the cavity that he had made, without attempting to escape out of it. His appearance differs much from *the peach worm*. He is a mischievous fellow. I send you three or four tops for your inspection; and if you open them carefully you will find the depredator. He is a stranger to me, though he may be an old acquaintance of the Naturalist. If you know him and know any means of protecting our young peach trees from his attacks, will you communicate it through the Ploughman? If he is a new comer among us, will you introduce him to Dr. Harris for his examination!

Yours truly, A. C.

Sherburne, June 18th, 1844.

☞ There are worms that seek the pith of thrifty trees for food in preference to leaf and bark and sapwood; but we have never noticed such in the limbs of peach trees. If any of our readers have suffered from depredations of this kind they will oblige the lovers of fruit by very particular descriptions of the worms and of their habits, and we should be pleased to make them public.

If we have an opportunity we shall show these worms to Dr. Harris. We should watch our trees and be more on our guard against grubs than we have been or we shall lose our best fruits. As the country grows older we shall have new enemies to contend with. It is sickening to pass certain orchards and see what 'strip and waste' are made by the common caterpillar that may be destroyed by any boy who is old enough to rob a bird's nest.

[Editor.

CARE OF BUDS AND SCIONS.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: The present being the time when buds and scions are supposed to be putting out, allow me to admonish your readers of the importance of cropping, constantly, every monopolising shoot in the neighborhood of the above; branches, suckers, and what not. Few grafts on buds will start out at all, but as this is done, and to a want of it, we may trace two of the existing failures. I am pained every day at seeing labor lost and trees ruined in this very way; and what is worst of all, the feeling that is wrought on the public mind, of the uncertainty of the business.

Truth is; there is no uncertainty about the matter, but what lies in the workmanship and the taking care of it.

Good work, followed up, should not fail—five in a hundred, nor be more than three years in completely transforming the top.

First, let all the uppermost branches of the tree be grafted at once. The "life preservers" should be the under, diminutive ones. A single lateral shoot, projecting from, near to, and running above a graft (except closely cropped) is sure to raise it.

Much importance should be attached to the vigorous growth of the first season. The stock then full of sap has twice the power of the following summer; and this is very important in healing over the point. I have found no difficulty from winter killing, in large growth, that did not substantially attach to smaller growth; and if it were so, might easily remedy the evil, by a little cropping in the fall.

One word, as to old trees, so often inquired about in your paper. I am now perfectly satisfied, that a great part of them can be regenerated by trimming and culture; as a most manifest improvement has been going on with them, especially through New Hampshire and Vermont, for the last three years, and this is nature's own way; showing that it was *one dreadful stroke of winter*, say 1830, and not natural decay, that sent such ruin through our ancient orchards.

Now with one of these, I would set first to *invigorating to the uttermost* by culture, and trimming all needless branches. Thus in a year or two graft thick, taking all the topmost boughs at once; the size of the tree if not over tall, being no objection, its producing powers being in exact ratio to cast off grafting.

Tall, inconvenient trees may be headed down, perhaps progressively, letting suckers start out for future budding or grafting. As a general rule, we would avoid all large mutilations; but the manifest recovery going on through the country in old trees, in spite of dead limbs and what not, shows this heretofore, fearful alternative to be quite practicable.

Let men of old orchards begin this forthwith as they have leisure, and set their boys, "*cunning with the jack-knife*," to practicing in budding, perhaps grafting, and it will not be long that we shall need pay three dollars per barrel for good apples, or go half the year, mouth watering without them at any price. F.

☞ It is important to watch the progress of young scions and not suffer them to be overshadowed by the sprouts that are apt to shoot from the stock more vigorously than scions will during the first season. If they have not been attended to in June, July should not be suffered to pass without looking well to grafted trees.

In regard to renovating *old trees* we are not certain that we differ from our correspondent. We may not have the same ideas conveyed to us by this phrase. We have seen much labor lost by attempts to rear fruit from *very old trees*, and as a general rule it will be found useless to set grafts in any old trees unless the ground is broken up. Trimming alone, will not add vigor to the tree. Fresh shoots will appear and promise much for a while but they are deceptive. [Editor.

PRESERVING FRUIT TREES FROM FROST.

We have just had an opportunity to examine the circumstances connected with the destruction of a large number of choice fruit trees, and are unwilling to withhold it from our readers.—It is well known, that peach, plum, and cherry trees, are often destroyed by the frost, and much speculation has been excited in regard to the true explanation of the fact, and the means of preventing the calamity. It will be recollected that an article went the rounds of the papers last winter, to the effect that, as the thermometer had fallen down to twelve degrees below zero, there would be no peaches the ensuing summer, as that degree of coldness was sure to prevent their growth. It has been supposed by many, that the trees were destroyed by the direct action of the frost on the boughs, but this would seem improbable, as the sap is at that time in the root of the tree, and not in the top; and no intensity of cold would destroy the twigs while the sap is excluded from them. Others have maintained that the action of the frost on the roots is the cause of the injury.

In the case above referred to, a large number of trees—a hundred or more, were destroyed.—Some of them put out no leaves, although the wood, fruit, and leaf-bud, appeared healthy, and on being pulled up the roots were found to be lifeless, and brittle. Others put forth leaves as readily as ever, and many also blossomed, and then the leaves shrivelled and the blossoms fell off. On being pulled up, the roots were found to be lifeless, with the exception, in some cases, of the tap root, which had extended below the frost, and which showed some signs of life.—This was the case with the older trees, while those which had been transplanted within one or two years, were found to be entirely destroyed. It was found, uniformly, that the lateral roots were destroyed to the depth of about two feet, which is the extent to which the frost penetrated, from which it is inferred, that the destruction is caused by the action of the frost on the *mouths*, or extremities of the roots. Peach, plum, apricot, cherry, and quince trees, and grape vines, shared one common destruction.

An examination of the case brought to light some very instructive facts. Trees, or vines, which were surrounded with rubbish, horse manure, or straw, entirely escaped, and are as vigorous as ever, while others near by, not so protected, were entirely destroyed. In some cases large trees whose roots were unprotected, were destroyed, while small and tender ones, within a short distance, the roots of which were guarded by a coat of rubbish, escaped unhurt. Again, those which stood in a grass patch were uninjured, while others a few feet distant in a tilled soil, and the roots consequently not protected by a grassy sod above them, were destroyed. In all cases the destruction was greatest in those places where the *ground* is most severely frozen. A long row of quince trees, most of them of many years standing, and which have borne an abundance of fine fruit, were found to be destroyed. They put forth leaves and blossoms as usual, promising vigorous growth and an abundant harvest, but all at once the leaves and blossoms turned sickly and withered up, and on examination, the roots were found like the others, to be lifeless and brittle. These trees had stood for many years close on the east side of a high stockade fence—that fence was removed last autumn. Of course the snow instead of collecting around as formerly, was blown off clean, and as by the removal of the stockade, a ditch was left on the west side of these trees, the frost must have been very severe around the roots. A few of the larger ones escaped, and also those which were protected by collections of rubbish, or anything which prevented the freezing of the roots; but in several cases it was found on examination, that the roots nearest the surface were destroyed, while those which lay deeper in the soil escaped. On examining those trees which held out longest, it seemed that there was sufficient sap in the lower part of the tree, and in the large part of the roots, together with the nourishment drawn in by the tap root, to enable them to put forth leaves and blossoms, which they did as vigorously as ever, and then began to wither away.—Trees which have borne fruit from five to ten years, were thus destroyed, and in some instances, where a large part, but not all the boughs perished, it was found that a corresponding part of the roots were destroyed. The trees which had been transplanted within two or three years suffered most—indeed all of this class which were in exposed situations perished; and yet trees of a much smaller size, which had never been transplanted, standing within a few feet, and that too in a tilled soil, are as healthy and as vigorous as ever. The explanation of this is, that nature guards against this calamity of frost, by providing a tap root, which strikes deep into the soil, and thus escapes the severest frost.—This is destroyed by transplanting, and consequently for several years the roots are peculiarly liable to be destroyed by the frost.

The above facts prove beyond question that the destruction of trees by the frost, is caused by the action of frost on the roots—not on the boughs; though it is not improbable that a sudden and severe frost before the sap had fully retired from the boughs might be injurious. The last winter was not so remarkable for unusual intensity of cold, as for long continued severely cold weather, by which the frost penetrated the soil where the ground was not covered with snow, more than usual. These facts also show, that trees may be protected from the effects of frost by a coat of horse manure, or straw, or wood yard rubbish spread over the roots for some distance around, and thus carried safely through the severest winter. Young trees, which stand in a cultivated soil, especially those recently transplanted, should always be so protected.

Those of our readers who wish to investigate this subject personally, are referred to Capt. Chandler, Superintendent of the House of Industry, South Boston, an accomplished horticulturalist. The garden connected with that institution has been uncommonly bare of snow during most of the severe weather the past winter, and the frost penetrated the ground to an unusual depth. We understand that other gardens in this vicinity have suffered in a similar manner, and that the owners were not aware of the injury till the leaves and blossoms began to wither and to fall from the trees. The importance of these facts and the principles which they establish is very great to the practical gardener. Capt C. considers it a point well established, that the *boughs* of no deciduous tree are killed by the direct action of the frost upon them, however severe, except that part of the last year's growth in the peach, plum, and other exotic trees which is called the *unripe wood*. These extraneous shoots are distinguished by being destitute of a bud at the end. The severest cold in the winter, he says, never prevents fruit the following summer. The fruit buds are sometimes destroyed by the freezing of the sap in the spring, to prevent which he recommends that the covering of rubbish spread around to protect the roots from frost during the winter, be suffered to remain rather late in the spring, to check the too early circulation of the sap.

We do not expect that these things will be new to all our readers, but they may be to some of them, and if by these hints they may be enabled to preserve their fruit trees, we shall be amply rewarded. [Christian Watchman.

☞ The idea entertained by the writer of the above that during winter the sap of a tree is in the roots is absurd. There can be no more sap in the roots in winter than in summer; the vessels are always full, in a healthy tree, winter and summer, below and above the surface.

The sap ceases to circulate in cold weather, but how can it descend and remain in the root during the winter without leaving the vessels above ground empty, and without bursting the vessels in the roots. Those vessels are always full or they would not force up the sap in the spring. And if the vessels could ever be emptied of sap they would so close up as not to open again very readily.

TREATMENT AND CURE FOR THE HOLLOW HORN.

You will not, I am sure, be surprised to learn that amongst the many articles you select for your valuable paper on these subjects, some of them are not altogether founded on practice, and are consequently calculated to lead your inexperienced readers into occasional error. With your permission, I will point out to you some of these, and will commence with the hollow horn, by observing that it is a disease peculiar to this country; one not known in Europe, nor noticed in any of the veterinary works that have come under my observation. I believe it is generally conceded that it is occasioned by hard keep, or literally speaking, by starvation. My own observation leads me to this conclusion, never having seen or heard of a single instance, where an animal constantly well cared and fed was afflicted with it.

Symptoms.—Until the horn is hollow, from the pith being entirely dissolved or wasted away, you can seldom, with *certainty*, discover the presence of the disease; as I have frequently seen cattle bought from persons who had almost starved them, throw off their rusty coat of hair, become sleek and fat, and to all appearance entirely healthy, under the influence of good keep, and suddenly show the *true symptoms* of the disease, namely: megrim, or staggering about, attended with partial paralysis of the limbs. When this takes place, by handling the horn, you can at once tell by its cold feel, as though it were no part of the living animal, that the disease is the hollow horn.

The remedy set forth in one of your articles, taken, I think, from the Albany Cultivator, 'to bore the horn with a gimlet and pour in turpentine,' &c., any one who has lived in the West, where the disease is most prevalent, knows is merely a palliative, *not* a cure; and that persons avoid buying cattle whose horns have once been bored, knowing that their constitution remains enfeebled, and that they are generally of little service after, either for milk or work, and die in less than two years. I am entirely indebted to chance for the discovery of the following cure, which you may rely upon as being certain, radical, and never failing. I cannot do better than relate to you the case as it occurred, and the treatment pursued, which (now four years ago) has ever since been successfully practised by the farmers in the neighborhood I then lived in, and never has been known to fail in a single instance, in giving immediate relief, and effecting a perfect cure. The animal was a cow, some eight or nine years, of superior qualities, and in calf when I bought her of a man who had nearly starved her to death the previous winter. I put her on a superior pasture; in four months she had thrown off her rusty coat of hair, became quite fat and sleek, and, to all appearance, in perfect health; nor did I ever see a cow make a finer springing or show of milk, than she did before she calved. She gave a large quantity of milk, the first night and morning after calving, and continued to feed as usual throughout the day, but, on going into the field the second morning, she was found staggering about, her limbs trembling and unable to support her, her milk gone, with sunken eyes, and all the appearance of a drunken person. The transition from vigor and health, to such a state as described, was so great and sudden that the last thing I thought of as affecting her, was the hollow horn. A neighboring farmer came over to see her. She was then lying down unable to rise. He, a native of the West, immediately felt her horn, and pronounced the disease to be hollow horn. He sent for a large gimblet, bored both horns, found them quite hollow, and from the holes a few drops of greenish matter oozed out; he then poured a little spirits of turpentine, through a quill into the horns, and said she would be shortly relieved; in addition, I gave her one pound of salts, which soon operated freely, but without any beneficial effect to the animal.

Suffice it to say that she grew gradually worse until evening, when she lay at full length on the ground, her tongue hanging out of her mouth quite parched and dry, her eyes glazed and *blind* and to all appearance about breathing her last. At this time our family physician came to the house; I asked him to come and see the cow; he thought with me that she could not recover, and expressed a desire to have her horns cut off within a few inches of the skull, in order to make some observation on their interior appearance. We got a fine tenon saw, and cut the horns off within about four inches of the head; they were *perfectly hollow*, nothing but the outward shell; the pith entirely dissolved; each horn contained about two wineglasses full of thick stringy green matter, such as never could have passed through a gimblet hole; when we got it out we observed that she commenced to run off, through the nostrils, a quantity of green thickish water, occasioned, as we supposed, by the action of the air on the inner surface. When the operation was performed, and our observations made, still supposing the case hopeless, we separated, but agreed to meet in the morning to dissect the head.

The next morning, at an early hour, to my great astonishment, the man in care of the cattle came to my room to inform me that the cow was up and absolutely feeding, which I found to be really the case, when I went out. The cure was effected by cutting off the horns; the unhealthy thick matter formed in them was allowed to be extracted, which never could have been done through the largest gimblet hole: the healing or filling up anew of the horn was allowed to be assisted, which was essentially necessary, for I discovered that proud flesh formed very quickly, as the pith grew and filled up. The treatment was simply this: For the first week the cow was dressed morning and evening, by shaking fine ground black pepper into the hollow of the horn, and pouring at least a large tablespoon full of spirits of turpentine into each, taking care, as one was so treated, to have a linen rag, well smeared with tar, ready to tie on over the horn, which had the effect of keeping the turpentine in, and of keeping the flies away. At the end of a week all the green matter was discharged, the inside of the shell assumed a red fleshy appearance, and discharged some white healthy-looking matter. We then ceased applying the pepper and spirits of turpentine, and commenced dressing it once a day only, with venus turpentine, and still continued to cover it with the tarred rag. As proud flesh made its appearance, I put a few pinches of fine powdered loaf sugar into the horn, before putting in the venus turpentine, and so continued to dress it for about three weeks, when the shell of the horn became filled with a healthy and hard pith, and so the cure was completed. Justice requires I should say I am indebted to an old German dragoon for the knowledge of the powerful effect of powdered loaf sugar in cuting away proud flesh on quadrupeds, as well as on the human subject—a simple, yet powerful remedy, which I deem of very great value, indeed.

Hollow horn, if treated as above, will *certainly* be cured, and the animal rendered as useful as ever, either for milk, for work, or for fat. If you consider this worthy your notice, you shall hear from me occasionally, and will next point out the errors, in some of your late extracts, on the breeding of early lambs for the butcher, and give you the system as practised by those who make a business of it for the London and Dublin markets.

Yours, &c., GRAZIER.

April 29, 1844.

[Louisville, (Ky.,) Journal.

LOVE OF FLOWERS. In all countries, women love flowers; in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure, which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes were opened; it is a sense of the beautiful—a faculty of the soul which is awakened. Those who have traveled in the country, can testify that a rose tree under the window, a honeysuckle around the door of a cottage, are always a good omen to the tired traveller. The hand which cultivates flowers, is not closed against the application of the poor, or the wants of the stranger.

KEEPING COWS. The keeping of cows is much like the cultivation of land. If the crop does not reach a certain amount, there is a loss to the farmer, or the crop may precisely equal his expenses, the year leaving him as it found him; but above all this, is profit, and the more he can increase this balance, the greater his gain. So with a cow; if she does not give a certain quantity, she does not pay for her keeping, and the more such cows a man has, the worse off he is. On the contrary, all above a given yield, is clear profit, and the farmer or dairyman, has every inducement to increase this amount as high as possible.

[Albany Cultivator.

LOCOMOTIVE.—We copy the following from the Railway Chronicle.—It is communicated by J. B. Cotter. He describes the machine as propelled by condensed air: this, if successful, will make a wonderful change for the better, by lessening the expense of Rail Road travelling. "I cannot express in sufficiently strong terms my gratification and astonishment when I was placed by the inventor on his carriage, which he immediately put in motion, and gradually increased its speed until it attained a rate of more than thirty miles an hour. This engine was brought out last March, and the trial I witnessed took place on the left bank of the Versailles railroad. During its progress I examined the working of the machinery with the greatest attention, and almost every part appeared admirably adapted to its purposes. The only fault I perceived was in the workmanship of the pumps and pistons, which I must admit are not of the first order, a defect that would at once be remedied in this country. M. Andrand's first experiments were made in 1840, and he has since followed them up with the greatest assiduity and success. The engine runs on the rails with perfect ease, without noise, fire, smoke, or danger. The recipient is a beautiful piece of workmanship.—The air with which it is charged is conveyed by copper pipes to the regulator, then to the dilator, and from it to the cylinders. To put the carriage in motion the stop-cock is turned; to cause a reverse movement you have only to press on a button, which changes the action of the slide valves, and the engine is backed." [Mark Lane (London) Express.

TO PREVENT CHILDREN'S CLOTHES FROM TAKING FIRE.—After the clothes are washed, they should be rinsed out in a tolerably strong solution of alum water. If the clothes require to be starched, the alum may be put in the starch water.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1844.

William Buckminster, Editor.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

Various modes were adopted to keep in remembrance the glorious fourth of July, and all classes appeared to be happy to witness feats in honor of the natal day of American Independence.

The weather was fine, though uncommonly cool for the season. Boston was full of strangers. The Whigs had a great mass meeting at Concord. Mr. Webster, Mr. Choate, Mr. Berrien of Georgia, and many of the noted Whigs were there and partook of a sumptuous dinner, at a most liberal table. The Boston Young Men's Whig Club formed and marched through several streets and then took the cars for Concord at the railroad depot in Charlestown.

The Democrats held a great meeting at Bunker Hill. Early in the forenoon the Democratic Hickory Club formed and marched through the principal streets under the escort of portions of the different companies at Charlestown. Their banner bore the watch words,

"Young Hickory
Dallas and Victory."

The Boston Young Men's Democratic Association also formed in large numbers and marched to Bunker Hill, where speeches were made by the orators of the party. We learn that the assemblage was very large and that good order and much enthusiasm prevailed.

THE FIRE WORKS.

In the evening, on the Boston Common, vast numbers assembled, not so much to be seen as to see. The ladies love to see night firing where no balls are fired, and their gallants must attend of course. Whigs and Democrats, Tylerites and Mormons, Jews, Greeks and Arminians, Roman Catholics and Protestants, sinners and—saints, for aught we know, assembled on the old common to see fire works and a crowd.

Good order prevailed through the whole line. No sneers at "Law and order," were heard from any quarter. There were too many ladies present for such sneers.

FLORAL PROCESSION.

Our young friends will be disappointed if we omit a notice of this branch of the celebration. The procession left the Warren street chapel at 8 o'clock and proceeded through Tremont street and up the mall to the enclosure fitted up for the flowers, which were there disposed of. The procession was met by the Mayor at the Park gate. The banners borne by it were beautiful.

YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Procession of this young company was formed in Beacon St. mall at 9 o'clock, and was escorted by the Washington Light Infantry, accompanied by the Brass Band. They proceeded through the principal streets to the Old South, where an excellent oration was delivered by Robert Rantoul, Jr. Esq., and a poem by Charles Dennison, Esq.

The procession then re-formed and marched to the saloon under the Tremont Temple, where they partook of a good dinner.

A splendid Banner was presented to them by the ladies of South End—its motto "*Excelsior.*" On the opposite side "Presented by the Ladies of the South End to the Young Men's Temperance Society."

CITY CELEBRATION.

The Municipal celebration was fully attended and was conducted in a spirited manner. An eloquent oration was pronounced by Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., President of the Common Council, at the Tremont Temple. The members of the City Government, with a large number of invited guests partook of a grand dinner at Faneuil Hall, where, we understand, was the most enthusiastic celebration that the city government has had for many years.

FLOODS AT THE WEST. The western papers abound in recitals of sad disasters in consequence of floods in the streams which empty into the "great father of waters," the Mississippi. Buildings and cattle and flocks have been swept away, and some human lives have been lost. The Wabash, which divides Indiana from Illinois, has been swollen to an unusual height.

How gladly would our benevolent New England farmers have borne, on their fields, the surplus drippings that have occasioned such disasters at the west. We willingly "bear one another's burthens" when the weight gives us present relief.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Manufacturers and Mechanics is invited to an advertisement in this day's paper of the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The celebration this year at Poughkeepsie in that state on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September promises to be a grand affair. It will be seen that a large number of premiums are offered—open for competition from the other States of the Union.

☞ The Baltimore Clipper insists that Gen. Waddy Thompson made no such statement as was reported in an Albany paper, on which we commented last week. We are happy to hear it contradicted, for we cannot be induced to think the weakness of Mexico an argument in favor of our taking her territories by force.

We should like some political papers better if they would report facts instead of manufacturing them. Falsehoods are articles of manufacture imported without duty, but highly protected at home as any worsteds in the country.

MORMONS IN BOSTON! In what is called the Athens of America, we have Mormon meetings, and the excellencies of the Mormon bible are preached and made known. Grecian Athens never enjoyed the light which is shed through this Mormon manuscript, and Greece need not wonder should our northern Capital, with the aid of Mormon oil, outshine the brightest of her cities.

Nabby Folsom was one of the company and would have spoken. But Nabby has enemies, envious of her fame, and fearful of the effect of her eloquence. Nabby did not make a formal address. Some of the members were as uncivil to her as a majority of the House in Congress are to one another.

The press should defend Nabby. She preaches as good doctrines as many of our salary men of seven hundred a year.

LUMBER ON THE ST. JOHN. A letter from S. C. Allen, Esq., one of the Boundary Commissioners, dated on the St. John River, in Maine, on the 19th ult., remarks as follows upon the quantity of lumber coming forward from that quarter:

"You can hardly conceive the quantity of timber that is drifted down the St. John. It is estimated over 100,000 tons of timber will find its way to St. John by this river, this year, and it is supposed it will bring at least $600,000.

☞ Our market house was closed at one on the fourth of July, as well as most of the places of business in the city.

THE REVENUE. The following exhibit show the amount of revenue collected in half a year at the single port of New York.—This is estimated to be equal to the collections at all the other ports in the United States.

Revenue Collected at the Port of New York.

In	1843.	1844.
January,	$548,056 20	1,876,614 68
February,	492,215 29	2,169,110 10
March,	967,148 43	1,698,527 72
April,	1,033,263 71	1,890,626 68
May,	950,843 43	1,568,674 56
June,	654,748 74	1,918,044 15
Total,	$4,646,271 14	$11,421,597 89

The amount to be collected in July will probably reach two millions. The American Exchange Bank, is the deposit Bank for July.

At this rate through the year the amount will exceed *forty millions*, and it is probable the whole of the national debt may be cancelled before another presidential term commences.

When it is considered how little distress has been brought on the country by the levy of this immense sum on goods imported, and without any duty whatever on tea and coffee, we must consider the country, on the whole in a prosperous course. The tariff will prove to be higher than it need be for the wants of the govenment, and it will consequently be proper to reduce it. Still we hope to see no rash measures adopted. Let the credit of the United States be kept up and never run so low again as it has been.

The opponents of the present tariff once argued that raising the duties would diminish the revenue, since merchants would cease to import. It is not an easy matter to foretell precisely the effect of a tariff.

FIRE AT FRAMINGHAM. Early on Saturday evening, Major Benjamin Wheeler's barn was discovered to be on fire, and before any assistance came, the building was wrapt in flames.

A valuable horse was burnt in the stable, as he fell before the door could be unlatched, and soon after the first blaze was discovered; the fire must have originated in the quarter where he stood.

There were some suspicions that the fire was kindled by design, but it is not probable that any incendiary would have chosen so early an hour.—Major W. had left the stable but twenty minutes before the flame appeared, and it is barely possible he might have dropped some fire when he fed his horse.

There is still an easier mode of setting fires.—Some workmen might have left a bunch of friction matches on the sill; with this a horse can set a fire as soon as a man, he needs but to set his foot on the material. There is no law against carrying *fire brands* in one's pocket, but there should be one against carrying *friction matches.*

A CARD.

I. S. WHEELER tenders his sincere and grateful acknowledgements to the Fire companies of Framingham, South Framingham, and Saxonville, and to the citizens generally, who by their prompt and efficient exertions saved his buildings from the destructive fire of Saturday evening, June 29.

Framingham, July 1st, 1844.

HINTS ON USING THE HORSE RAKE. Those who have purchased our low price horse rake and who are not familiar with its use, must not expect to be very expert with it during the first hour. With patience you may perform a perfect work; you cannot learn the use of a hand rake in a minute.

Hay that is not half dry cannot be raked so well as that which is; and the more you stir up the swaths before dinner the better will the teeth find their way between the hay and the surface of the field. When you first start take care that your teeth are wholly beneath the hay or you will not rake clean. You can back and set in deeper at any stage of your winrow.

When your rake is full enough let it fall over towards the horse and run upside down till it has completely passed the winrow, then, with the cord attached to the handle, draw it back again and proceed.

Where the burthen is near two tons to the acre you will not need the horse rake till you have pitched together the principal body of the hay. This kind of horse rake will take the last scatterings clean. Therefore you need no man to follow the cart at the time of carting, but may take a clean sweep with the horse rake after the carting is over.

THE AMERICAN ORCHARDIST—*by William Kenrick, Esq.* This is the *seventh* edition of Mr. Kenrick's book, and from this fact we may infer the estimation in which it is held by the public.—Mr. Kenrick is a practical nurseryman and is well known as an extensive grower of fruit trees in Newton, where he has large nurseries of various kinds of fruit trees.

This edition contains many improvements upon the former ones by means of corrections of errors and the addition of new matter, one hundred pages being added to the work. The author is familiar with European books and modes of gardening and farming, having made two voyages across the Atlantic within a few years, and having his active mind intent on the arboricultural improvements of the times.

We are not acquainted with any American book on orcharding so large and complete as Mr. Kenrick's, and we hope it will be found in the hands of every cultivator of fruits.

Published by Otis, Broaders & Co., Washington st.

☞ Lewis & Sampson have received the 5th No. of "Harper's Pictorial Bible." It is in the same excellent style as the previous numbers.

☞ Jordan & Co. have the "Ladies Companion" for July, with fine steel engravings, music, &c. One of the engravings is a beautiful view of old Fort Putnam.

☞ The Epicurean, a tale, by Thomas Moore, said to be the "utmost luxury of English prose," may be had in the 26th No. of the "New Mirror Library."

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF STAY LAWS.—A case came before Hon. Ellis Lewis at the present June term of the Court at Lancaster, Pa., in which the Judge decided that the act of the Legislature of that State, requiring all property taken in execution to be appraised, and that no sale should take place for one year after the return of the execution, unless the property could be sold for two-thirds of its appraised value, was void and unconstitutional, at least as against contracts entered into before the passage of the law.

Speaking of Warner's new "Ocean House" at Newport, a New York writer says that the fashionables of that city are packing up for Newport to enjoy—

"A life in the "Ocean House,"
A home by the rolling deep,
Where the belles their ringlets *souse*
And the beaux their revels keep."

TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY. A Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes, "The U. S. frigate Cumberland, Com. Smith, is probably the only man-of-war of any nation, in which the temperance cause has been fairly tested. Three hundred of her crew have signed the pledge, and only three persons on board draw their grog."

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Nearly half a million pounds ($1,500,000) have been raised by the voluntary contributions of the friends of religious freedom, in connection with this Church, the past year. A college, to cost £25,000, is to be built for the education of ministers.

THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS OUT ON THE MORMONS.—The Warsaw Signal extra, dated June 21, has the following:

News has just been received from Carthage that the Governor arrived there in the morning, and addressed the people in the course of the day.

It is understood that he takes decided ground against the Mormons, assuring the people that he would take measures to check their lawless course, and to thoroughly investigate all the charges alledged against them, and to bring them to punishment.

He said he approved of all the people had done in their defence, and he hoped they would not lay down their arms until the laws had ample satisfaction.

He addressed a letter to the Mayor and Council of Nauvoo, asking them to send to him two of their most discreet citizens to make such explanations of their recent conduct as they may have to offer, and to come unarmed or he would not receive them.

As a means of defence, and to the end that Joe Smith may not dictate his own terms, the Governor has ordered out the 4th brigade of militia, composed of the counties of Hancock, Brown, and McDonnough; part of the force to be stationed at Carthage, and the balance at Warsaw, to take such measures for the security of these places as the commanding officers may deem necessary.

A message was also despatched by the Governor to Alton, with an order for *all* the arms in the State Arsenal, to be transported to Warsaw and used in arming the people.

A LARGE LOAN. The largest loan ever made by any banking institution to a single house, was made by the Bank of England in 1837, to the house of the Messrs. Browns, American merchants in Liverpool. In that year of great pressure in the money market, both in England and this country, this gigantic house found itself involved in the crash of American credit. The British government and the directors of the Bank of England, found themselves interested in the struggles of this great house to maintain its credit.—Had it gone down there was not a manufacturing town in the country which would not have felt its fall. In Sheffield and Birmingham, and the towns surrounding them, and in Manchester, Leeds, and all the great factory communities, a large number of the merchants and manufacturers, and as a matter of course, every man or woman employed, were more or less involved in the fate of this establishment. The Directors of the Bank of England met and passed a resolution to give assistance to Mr. Brown to the extent of ten millions of dollars. The exact sum which he was authorized to draw—a loan of money to an individual unparalled in the history of the world, was £4,950,000. Of this loan he took advantage to the extent of about one half, or nearly five million of dollars, which he since repaid, besides clearing off all other embarrassments. The London Chronicle in remarking on this says, "what Mr. Brown's personal fortune may be now, it is not necessary to inquire. It is ample—probably not less than the sum which he was authorized to borrow from the Bank of England in 1837, possibly more. [Newburyport Herald.

THE GREAT FIRE AT HUDSON.—The Albany Journal contains the following in relation to it:

"Forty buildings, it is said, are consumed, being the largest fire that has ever visited that city. The destruction of property is immense. Every building each side of Still street, is swept by the board. A large quantity of oil was consumed, one account estimating the value at $50,000, another at $80,000. At least $20,000 of wool was also consumed, and all the lumber in the two extensive lumber yards on the dock. The schooner Victory, which was lying at the wharf, loaded with flour, was entirely consumed. The total loss by this fire could not be ascertained. It will probably exceed $150,000—about one half of which is covered by insurance.

On Wednesday morning a young lady named Susan Logan was killed under the most frightful circumstances. She started from her home, a few miles beyond Chartier's Creek, on horseback, to come to market, and had come but a short distance, when her horse became frightened and ran off; she exerted herself for sometime to retain her seat in the saddle, but the horse still becoming more unmanageable, she was finally thrown off, her foot remaining in the stirrup. The horse sped along with frightful rapidity, dragging the poor girl, whose head beat against the ground at every leap, until at last the saddle stirrup gave way, and her mangled body was left lying at Chartier's Creek bridge, on the Steubenville road, where she died a few minutes after. [Pittsburg Aurora.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER. The Editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has recovered $1200 as damages of the editor of the Plebeian for publishing the following paragraph.

"Colonel Stone, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, is superintendent of the public schools; every school book is placed under his surveillance, and whatever work of merit may be presented to him—let it be written by a democrat, or recommended by one—let it contain but one fact or sentiment calculated to wake in the minds of the children a love of their country, and this despotic *imprimateur* would reject it."

SHOWER OF STONES. It is stated upon good authority, that the farm of Mr. Kelly, in Verango township, Pa., was visited on Saturday last, with a very singular phenomenon. The male portion of Mr. K's family were in the field hoeing corn, when stones commenced falling around them so thick and fast that they were compelled to seek safety in a precipitate retreat. They retired to the house, and whilst they were sitting in the kitchen, three stones fell upon the floor, apparently from the ceiling.

The Saratoga Whig, of Saturday, says: A gentleman, the truth of whose statements we have no reason to doubt, informs us that a few days since, on his passage by railroad between Troy and Ballston, he and his fellow passengers were locked in the cars repeatedly, despite their threats and remonstrances, and that the ticket collector, who imprisoned them, attempted to justify this unlawful and dangerous practice, by stating that he had been directed to enforce its observance.

A POWDER MILL BLOWN UP—ONE MAN KILLED.—On Thursday morning last the powder mill of Hazzen & Co. in Enfield, Ct., was blown up and a Mr. Luce killed. A hail storm had passed over the mill the evening previous, which broke out many panes of glass, and it is supposed some of it got among the machinery. The report of the explosion was distinctly heard in Springfield.

A convict, named Samuel Boothby, escaped from the State Prison at Thomaston, Me., in which he was confined under sentence of two years, for store-breaking in Portland, was *hooked* in this city on Monday last by officer Hook, and returned to his old quarters. A comrade, who was under sentence for life, escaped with him and has not yet been re-taken.

All doubt respecting the acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury by Chancellor Bibb, of Kentucky, is ended by his arrival in this city last evening, to enter upon the duties of that appointment. He has taken lodgings at Fuller's City Hotel. [National Intelligencer.

TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT. A gentleman who boarded at one of the principal hotels in New Haven, during the session of the Legislature, states that he had not seen a drop of wine or other intoxicating liquor at the table, nor had he heard any thing of the kind called for, but in one instance.

THE KENSINGTON TRAGEDY. The girl who was shot yesterday afternoon in Kensington, by Flavel, died last night. The wife was alive this morning, but there were no hopes of her recovery. [Phil. Gaz.

The steam packet *Acadia*, Capt. Judkins, took her departure from Boston on Monday for Halifax and Liverpool, with about eighty passengers, 20,000 letters, and the usual quantity of papers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

On Wednesday morning, the Steamer Britannia arrived at this port from Liverpool. By her our numbers of the London Mark Lane Express are received, and by the politeness of Adams & Co., No. 9, Court St., we have Willmer and Smith's European Times of June 19th, published at Liverpool. From that paper we copy the following on the politics of Parliament:

MINISTERIAL CRISIS. The debate, on Monday last, in the House of Commons, on the subject of the proposed change in the sugar duties, will be read with interest. Ministers determinedly adhered to their differential duty of ten shillings in favor of colonial sugar, and they would concede nothing more. The tone of the opposition, more particularly the free trade section of it, was, almost without an exception, bitter and taunting. The *argumentum ad hominem* was ably applied by Mr. James, himself a planter, who showed the wreck which had been made of splendid property, in the course of a few years, which he possessed, by the doings of British philanthropy. But all in vain. The debate which was ostensibly upon Mr. Ewart's amendment for equalizing the duties on foreign and colonial sugar, embraced the question in every phase; and the speaking, on the part of the three great interests involved in the discussion—the free traders, the ministerialists, and the West Indians—rose in point of interest and earnestness, above the average debates of the House. A majority of 203 negatived Mr. Ewar's amendment, but the language of the Government was most decided in favor of their own proposition. It was this earnestness of purpose, and the dissatisfaction which it created amongst a large section of their supporters, that caused ministers to summon a meeting of their friends, at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel, on Thursday. Mr. Miles a member for Bristol, had put a notice on the Books of the House, that he would move, in committee, the reduction of the duty on British plantation sugar from 24s (the Government figure) to 20s, and from 34s to 30s on foreign free labor muscovado; continuing on *clayed* sugars the Government proposition of 34s.

The matter was argued at some length, and the breach between ministers and many of their ordinary supporters became evident at this private meeting. Sir Robert Peel, by his policy stands isolated from all the leading parties in the house and in the country. He goes too far for the protectionists; he does not go sufficiently far for the free traders; and, ostensibly opposing the Whigs, whose government he broke up on this very question, he now offers the colonists even less protection, as regards sugar, than the whigs offered them in 1841. But it is not merely on fiscal grounds that he stands between two fires. Most of his domestic policy is in bad odor with his *soi-disant* friends. Reproaches of a bitter kind escaped from the lips of many present, and the meeting broke up very unsatisfactorily. In this frame of mind the House met on Friday, to consider Mr. Miles's propositions. A long discussion ensued. The speakers exhibited great diversity of opinion, and all the ordinary ties of party feelings were rudely snapped asunder. Many of the free traders joined the Government, believing their offer of a 24s duty, minus the contingent drawback from that of Mr. Miles, to be the better. The West Indians clung to Mr. Miles; so did the Whigs; so did many of the refractory ministerialists; and the result was, that in a house of 462, ministers were beaten on their own proposition by a majority of TWENTY! the fourth defeat which they have sustained in the course of ten or twelve weeks. Three of these defeats have occurred in what is emphatically called the people's house; the other in the more aristocratic branch of the legislature. This divison produced an extraordinary sensation. Many of the members who sit behind the treasury bench could not conceal their exultation, but cheered outright. The opposition were delighted. The ministers "looked daggers;" and the House broke up.

Rumors of every possible variety and complexion prevailed during the following day respecting their ulterior views. It was asserted that Sir Robert Peel had resigned, and that the Queen had sent for the Duke of Richmond to construct a cabinet. This and other reports were buzzed forth at the clubs and elsewhere one hour, and contradicted the next. The cabinet met on Saturday, and remained in deliberation three hours, when their "serious" position was acknowledged by all present. They had another meeting on Sunday, of lengthened duration, and a still more protracted one on Monday. A meeting of Conservative members was called at the Carleton Club on Sunday, to consider the "Crisis." About seventy attended. Some were for signing a declaration of confidence in ministers, others scouted the proposition as absurd, and the meeting separated in an unsatisfactory mood. The Conservative press fairly represents the distractions of the Conservative party—they are all at loggerheads. In this state of things, Sir Robert Peel met the house on Monday evening, when he declared emphatically that the Government were determined to stand or fall by the original proposition—the 24s duty, and then scouted the amendment of Mr. Miles. Whatever may be thought of his prudence in doing this, the result proved very complimentary to his firmness and dignity. A warm and lengthened debate followed, which was led by Lord John Russell, in a telling opposition speech; in the course of which he demonstrated the contempt and disgust which would be excited out of doors, if the House rescinded the resolution on the Monday to which it had come to the previous Friday. The debate showed the strange amalgamation of parties produced by this apple of discord. The voting, however, demonstrated that the majority preferred retaining Peel as Premier, at the expense of their own consistency; and the hostile majority of twenty on the previous night against the minister, was converted into a majority of twenty-two in his favor! This secures, of course, the passing of the ministerial measure, with all its accompanying falsification of certificates, to enable importers to introduce slave as free-grown sugar—a ruse which it is generally believed will be acted upon to an extent that will baffle the custom-house officers, and perplex the Government.

The cotton market has recovered in some degree, and the large arrivals have not prevented quick sales.

O'Connell remained quietly in prison. The government have forbidden his making speeches to deputations within the walls. The rent has increased enormously; the amount for the week ending June 3d, was £2,596 15s. 8d.; that for the week ending 10th June was £3,229. The writ of error is to come before the House of Lords on the 4th of July. Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-traversers have very comfortable quarters.

The Emperor of Russia left England on the 9th ult. and arrived at Rotterdam on the 11th. He attended a grand review at Windsor before he left the country, and was at a splendid fete given by the Duke of Devonshire.

The overland mail from India only brings accounts from Canton to the 10th of March, which is not so late by nearly a week as have been received direct to New York, some two days ago. The accounts from Bombay are to the first of May.

A war has commenced between the Emperor of Morocco and the French, which will be carried on by the latter with great activity. Marshal Bugeaud will have command of the land forces and the Prince de Joinville of the naval force. The result probably will be that the French will soon be in possession of the southern shore of the straits opposite to Gibraltar.

From Spain there is nothing of interest. The Queen was still on her tour in the provinces.—We do not see any notice of a change of ministry for the last fifteen days, which is rather remarkable.

From Portugal there is nothing new.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool from this port, on the 13th of June, in a passage of twelve and a half days. She has returned in thirteen and a half.

The Queen and royal family were enjoying excellent health.

Thomas Campbell, the poet, died at Boulogne on the 15th ult.

The Great Western steamer was advertised to leave Liverpool for New York on the 22d ult.

Mr King, the United States Minister to France has arrived at Paris.

The King of the French had his pocket picked of his watch, during a visit to the exhibition of the works of art in Paris.

A grand fancy ball will be got up in July, to be called the "Waverley Ball," the costumes for which are to be in accordance with the descriptions given by Sir Walter Scott of the heroes and heroines of his tales.

It is reported in the *Paris Reforme*, that the royal family is seriously uneasy, lest the relatives of M. Lafitte should publish any of the numerous letters in their possession, written to Lafitte by the King of the French, before and after his accession to the throne.

The London Britannia repeats the story, that the late Duke of Saxe Coburg died in debt to the amount of nearly half a million sterling, and that the members of his family, Prince Albert included, are endeavoring to raise the money. The Times treats the rumor as an absurdity, and says he has left to his eldest son £300,000.

In the iron trade, in Wales, the greatest number of men ever employed are now fully occupied, with every prospect of a continuance. Mr. Crawshay, the Messrs. Baily, and Sir John Guest, have augmented the wages of their workmen ten per cent.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Emperor of Austria intends making a tour round the coasts in his dominions in September next. According to present arrangements, Prince Metternich and Count Kolowrath are to accompany his Imperial Majesty.

The experiment of eleven and a half hours work per diem was tried the other day in a large spinning concern at Blackburn, and discontinued before the end of the week, at the request of the hands, who found that their earnings were reduced.

The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was commemorated with the usual pomp and splender, at Apsley House on the 18th ult., when the "hero of a hundred fights" entertained the officers who fought under the Duke of Wellington on that memorable occasion.

The railroad from Carlsruhe to Strasburg was opened on the 28th May.

It is calculated that £200,000 have been already expended in portraits of Queen Victoria.

The Emperor of Russia sent for a ticket to the Polish ball, and paid £500 for it.

Her Majesty's accouchment is expected to take place in July, at Windsor Castle.

Leigh Hunt has recently received an income for life of £150 annually, from the father of Shelley, the poet.

A foreign paper states that in Germany the seeds of the grape are fast coming into use as a substitute for coffee.

The East Indian Company have agreed to the re-introduction of corporeal punishment in the native army of India.

It is supposed that the Emperor of Russia, during his week's visit to England distributed about $25,000 in acts of liberality!

The Emperor of Russia, while in England, always slept on the ground, on a leather tick, stuffed with straw, as being more conducive to health than a feather bed.

A festival in honor of the memory of Robert Burns, and to welcome his sons to the banks of the Doon, has been appointed to take place on the 10th of July.

It is rumored at the Cape of Good Hope, that the eminent French and Swedish naturalists, Delgorie and Wilberg, had been murdered by the natives in Matzilikatze country.

Mr. Slack, an attorney, has been held to bail at Marlborough, for nearly suffocating three female tenants whilst endeavoring to eject them by the fumes of burning brimstone.

The Mayor of Limerick, whilst entering the Exchange to preside at a public meeting respecting Mr. O'Connell, was suddenly taken ill, fell, and died almost immediately.

General Tom Thumb had the honor of appearing before his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, at the residence of Baron Brunow, during his visit to this country.

The correspondent of the New York Express says that the Post Master General's Report declares that the Department is ruined if the law as construed by the Judge should prove correct. No man has tried harder to ruin the Department than the present P. M. G.

CATTLE SHOW. We learn, that the annual exhibition of the Essex County Agricultural Society, will be held at Ipswich the last Wednesday of September next,—and that John W. Proctor, Esq., of Danvers, will deliver the Address on that occasion. [Salem Gazette.

BURIED ALIVE.—Robert Burns, a Scotchman too, was buried alive in New York, on Monday morning while excavating for the foundation of a new house. He was dug out in season to preserve life, and it is not expected he has been fatally injured.

MORE TEXAS MEN.—The East Alabamian says—"We are credibly informed that the inmates of the Penitentiary at Wetumka, if they had a chance, *would go for Texas 'immediately.'*"

The corporal who shot the American sailor, Murphy, at Havana, has been condemned to two years imprisonment at hard labor, and then to be degraded to the ranks. The captain general approved the sentence.

Another horrid tragedy has occurred in Philadelphia. A man named Wesley Flavel, in good circumstances, shot his wife and her niece with a pistol. The latter is dead, and the other is not expected to survive.

A horrible affair happened in the watch house in Cincinnati, on the 18th. A drunken fellow was put in for bad conduct. While there he went stork mad and tore one of his eyes out!

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—We observe that the workmen are again employed upon this building. The temporary covering having been removed, the work is now going forward.

On Monday a gentleman in New York had $1500 stolen from a belt around his body, and the thief, having presented one of the bills to a broker, was caught on the same day.

The Tippecanoe Journal of the 20th ult. represents the late heavy rains and high rise in the Wabash to have been disastrous in the extreme.

Chancellor Bibb has arrived at Washington and assumed the duties of his office as Secretary of the Treasury.

We learn that the Washington Hotel in New York was consumed by fire yesterday morning.

[Communicated.]

☞ We insert, by request, the following statement, recommending the instrument from which he has derived relief, to others who may be afflicted in like manner. It may be procured of Mr. L. Angier of Medford who has many such letters from those who have applied to him.

MR. ANGIER,—Dear Sir,—In January, 1842, I purchased one of your Trusses for a double rupture which has been the source of great distress, inconvenience and expense for seventeen years.

I am happy to say that the rupture in one side is perfectly cured, and the other gives me no inconvenience. It is the only instrument which has given me complete relief, and I heartily recommend it to others.

PETER GREEN.

Stoneham, May, 1844.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 26th ult. by Rev J. I. T. Coolidge, Mr Jacob Todd to Miss Melissa A., daughter of Da d Chapin, Esq.

On Monday evening, by Rev Mr Neale, Mr Enoch R. Morse to Miss Isabella, daughter of the late Capt. James Marble of Hingham.

In East Needham, June 18th, by Rev Mr Maynard, Mr Amaziah Bullens, (of the firm of J. & A. Bullens,) of Cabotville, to Miss Hannah R. the daughter of Ichabod Bullen, Esq. of East Needham.

☞ With the above we received a portion of very excellent wedding cake, and we wish the happy couple a long continuance of happiness as complete as the present.

In Hingham, 2d inst. by Rev Mr Stearns, Horace B. Taylor to Abby Elizabeth Bryant, both of this city.

In Worcester, 26th ult., by Rev Mr Miller, Mr F. A. Hunt, (of the firm of Hurlbut, Hunt & Co.) to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Gen Nathan Heard.

In Quincy, on Sunday evening, by William B. Duggan, Esq. Mr Ephraim Green, of Q., to Miss Eunice J. Richardson, of Dorchester.

In Charlestown, June 26, by Rev Mr Swett, Mr Geo. H. Conant of C, to Miss Harriet Moses of Allenstown, N. H.

In Dorchester, 26th ult, Mr George C. Fowler of D, to Abby Day of Kennebunk, Me.

In Salem, Mr Benj. E. Valentine of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth H. Pope.

In Newburyport, Mr Wm Delaney of Charleston, S. C, to Miss Frances B, daughter of Mr Andrew Raymond of N.

In Shirley, Mr Theodore Thunderer to Miss Jane M. Cochran.

In Greenland, NH, Mr George Greenleaf, junior publisher of the New Hampshire Gazette, to Miss Rhoda Ann Fayben.

DEATHS.

In this city, 27th ult, Mary Ellen Morrison, 3 yrs 9 mos.

June 27, Mrs Diana, wife of Mr Beniah Wilder, 39.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital, on Thursday, June 27, Lieut Edward Roberts, of the British Royal Navy, 67.

27th ult. Miss Sarah E., daughter of Thomas Pratt, of Reading, 19.

In Bridgewater, N. Y. 16th ult. Major Absalom L. Groves, 66, a native of Brimfield, Mass.

In Framingham, week before last, Sarah, daughter of Timothy Davis, aged 8 1-2 years. She was sick 17 days. The rapid disease was found to have destroyed her lungs in that time.

In South Boston, June 30, after a sudden illness of erysipelas, Mr Mace Smith, formerly of Dedham, 59. He held the situation of Coroner of Norfolk county 28 years, and of Suffolk county 10 years.

In Dedham, 27th ult. Mrs Elizabeth Whiting, relict of the late Calvin Whiting, Esq. 78.

In Beverly, Mrs Jane Beckford, 45.

In Lunenburg, Mr Thomas James, 63.

In Littleton, Mr R. N. Houghton, 30.

In Groton, Mr Williams Child, 73.

In Dublin, NH, 27th ult Mrs Susannah Piper, relict of the late Mr Solomon Piper, 75.

In Brooklyn, NY, 1st inst, Mrs Mary J, wife of Mr F. A. Burrall, and daughter of the late R. H. Bowles, Esq. of Machias, Me.

In Portland, Edwin W, son of Edwin Davenport of Cambridgeport, 6 mos.

In York, Me, Mrs Betsey Whitman, a pensioner, 83.

DIED, in Billerica, June 4th of consumption, MR. JOSEPH MOTT CARTER, aged 27 years.

After a lingering and painful disease, this young man was called away to the silent and shadowy realm of death, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. And when we consider the age and prospects of the deceased the clouds of gloom and sorrow are still more darkly colored. He was yet in the early freshness and vigor of life. He had just entered upon the threshold of manhood. Behind him were the pleasant memories and associations of youth, and before him were the bright visions of hope gladdening his heart, and beckoning him onward with promises of greater happiness in the future. But how strange and inscrutable are the ways of Him who liveth forever. Unexpectedly by the insidious and relentless hand of death all these ardent hopes and expectations are blasted. And yet he manifested to the last the spirit of quiet resignation and Christian fortitude. Calm and beautiful was his departure, like the setting of the sun in an unclouded sky. Yet he is not dead, but lives—his spirit in heaven, and his memory in the hearts of those who have known him; and may the consolations and hopes of the gospel be abundantly imparted to the bereaved and afflicted in this event.—[Com.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, July 7	4 30	7 39	11 29	15 9
Monday	4 30	7 38	morn	15 8
Tuesday	4 31	7 38	0 0	15 7
Wednesday	4 32	7 38	0 33	15 4
Thursday	4 33	7 37	1 11	15 4
Friday	4 33	7 37	1 55	15 2
Saturday	4 34	7 36	2 45	15 1

Review of the Markets.

[Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]

[Wholesale Prices.]

BOSTON, July 6.

GOODS.—There have been no operations of any great importance since the last report. The sales embrace 4a500 bags St. Domingo, 5¼ a 5¾c; Rio 6¾ a 6¾; Cuba 6¾; Maracaibo 7 a 7¾c, 6 mos.

COTTON—The operations since the last review comprise 645 bales New Orleans and Mobile, 7 a 11½, 6 mos. The fine Cottons are still held firm, purchasnot yet willing to pay cost on late importations.

HIDES—No change in prices. Sales have been made of 4200 Buenos Ayres, 13c per lb, 8 per off, cash; 1500 do do, not salted, price not public; 2000 West India, part at 10½c, and part price not known; a few bales Calcutta Cow, green salted, 80 a 87c each, and Buffalo green 9¼, and do dry, 8 a 8½c, 6 mos.

HOPS—No great demand, and few in the hands of dealers, stock being reduced to about 200 bales.

LEAD—Sales Pig, a lot inferior, 3 37, and good 3 42 a 45 per 100 lbs, cash.

LEATHER—By auction, 5120 sides good Sole at 12½ a 16½c per lb; 729 sides damaged do, 10½ a 12½c; 103 sides couter Leather, 12c per lb.

LUMBER—There is a good demand for Boards, and sales are pretty freely made at the quoted rates.

MOLASSES—The operations have not been very extended the past week, embracing 100 hhds Cuba for distilling at 25½c per gallon; 150 do Cienfuegos, 29c. Cardenas at 25c; Havana, part sour, 24c, cash, and 24¼, 6 mos; Porto Rico 27 a 31½c per gal, 4 mos.

SALT—Sales Liverpool coarse, in sacks, 1 10 a 12; fine, 1 27 each, cash.

SUGAR—There is but little doing with the trade, and prices for ordinary and middling to fair qualities, are a shade lower.

WOOL—But little of the new clip has yet come to market, and the sales have consequently been limited.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, July 5. Flour—The arrivals of late have been large, and the market has been literally flooded with inferior descriptions of Genesee, Michigan, and Ohio, and being sold at very low rates, exerts an unfavorable influence on the market for the better qualities of Flour. Of the latter, such as is likely to remain sound and sweet, considerable quantities are kept back, with a view of obtaining higher prices as the season advances,—and of the former, the following forced sales have been made: 2000 bbls Ohio, via New Orleans, 3 75 a 3¾; 1500 do do, via Philadelphia, at 4 a 4 12; 800 do Genesee, uninspected, at 4 25; 1000 do do inspected, but of inferior quality, 4 27½; and Michigan do, 4 25; Genesee, good, 1000 bbls, 4 50; 400 Oswego, 4 50; 500 Union, the same; 300 Ohio, via Philadelphia, good, 4 25; 500 do do, good, 4 18¾. There have been no movements in Southern Flour of any importance; 200 bbls Georgetown sold at 4 75, 4 mos, and a parcel ¼ less, cash.

Grain—The arrivals of Corn during the week having been quite large, with a diminished demand, has caused prices to decline a little. Small sales of prime parcels mealing Corn are making at 52c, and white 48 a 49c. Northern Oats 34 a 34½c. Rye plenty and without demand.

ALBANY, July 1. Flour—We have no change to notice in Flour to-day. We hear of two lots common brands Genesee offered at $4¼, but no sales. The range, which includes all grades of Western and store sales, is 4 19 a 38. Sales of about 10,000 bush Oats have been made at 29½c, and 4000 do Shorts at 10c.

NEW YORK, July 1. Flour—Genesee sells at 4 38, and is hardly so plenty as it was. Michigan is 4 19 a 25. For Rye 60c is offered. Southern Corn sold at 48c measure; Northern 49c, weight.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON, July 1. At market, 440 Beef Cattle, 11 pairs

POLICE COURT—Tuesday

Patrick Hogan, brought up for intoxication, was let off, through the intervention of Mr. Augustus, under pledges for future sobriety, with a fine of one cent and costs.

A Warning. Mr William Watson, a young man with a ruffle to his shirt, and two breast-pins to the ruffle, was brought into Court on complaint of Miss Mary H. Burley, a good looking young lady, for entering her bed-room once or twice during the preceeding night, without her consent, and with improper design.

They were fellow boarders, with several others, and the young lady thinks that he was the person, who made the attempt. A gentleman, who occupies the room opposite to Watson's, testified that he heard a noise, as of a female in distress, down stairs; then heard some one come up stairs, quickly, and pass into Watson's room. Miss Burley's room is beneath Watsons.

The salacious prowler was somewhat insolent to the Court, but his nonchalance did not prevent his being ordered to find security, in $2000 for his appearance at the Municipal Court in August, to answer to the charge alleged against him, and to stand committed until given.

Half of the year 1844 having passed away, it strikes us as worth the trouble to notice what change, if any, has been effected in the morals of this community by the combined efforts of the various reform associations, which have latterly made themselves conspicuous in our midst. And we know of no better way of getting at it, than by a comparison of the Police Records of this with those of preceding years.

The whole number of persons, of both sexes, sent to the House of Correction *as common drunkards*, in 1838, we find to have been 621; in 1839, 649; in 1840, 648; in 1841, 605; in 1842, 541; in 1843, 456; in the half of 1844 just expired, only 123—62 males and 61 females. During these last six months, there have been but 100 imprisonments *in all*; which leaves the comparatively small number of 44 for offences not strictly under the denomination of drunkenness; although a great part even of these were the result of intemperance. [Bee.

Old Colony Railroad Company. A large and spirited meeting of the stockholders was held yesterday afternoon at the Exchange Coffee House, in this city, to organize the corporation.—The Hon. Nathaniel Burrell of Plymouth was appointed Chairman, and Jacob H. Loud of Plymouth was chosen Secretary.

A code of by-laws was reported by the Secretary and adopted by the meeting Messrs. Josiah Stickney, Philip Greely, and E. H. Derby, were appointed a committee to report a list of candidates for Directors, who presented the following list of gentlemen:

John Seaver of Kingston,
Addison Gilmore of Boston,
Isaac L. Hodge of Plymouth,
Nathan Carruth of Boston,
J. H. Loud of Plymouth,
William Thomas of Boston,
Uriel Crocker of Boston,

These gentlemen received 2298 votes each, and were unanimously chosen. During the absence of the committee appointed to count the votes, it was announced that the whole amount of stock, which it is proposed to raise, $600,000, was taken, and the books of subscription closed.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Derby and Greely of Boston, Beal of Kingston, and other gentlemen, on the prospects and revenues of the line, and went off with much spirit. [Courier.

Arrival of Mr. Cushing at Hong Kong. The brig Argyle arrived at New York on Friday last from Canton, whence she sailed on the 15th of March, bringing intelligence of the arrival of Hon. Caleb Cushing, the American Minister, at Hong Kong, on the 5th of March in good health.—He was to proceed to Canton as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements to leave Hong Kong. The American Consul was making preparations to receive him at Canton with due honor.—A liberty pole was to be raised on the occasion.

Confession of a Murderer. The Peekskill N. Y. Republican of last week contains the confession of George Denny, now under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Wanzes, near Cold Spring, Putnam county. He confesses the murder, admonishes parents and others having charge of children to see that they receive a proper education and no doubt justly attributes his own misfortune to ignorance. He knows very little about religion, cannot write and can only spell a little. He is to

Steamboat disaster. The steamer Palestine, going to St. Louis, caught fire about half-past 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th ult., a few miles above the mouth of the Ohio. The fire originated from a box of muriatic acid in the hull, and was extinguished with great difficulty. The boat was run ashore, and most of the passengers by a little wading got on *terra firma*. Some got in the yawl and upset it. Several passengers were missing, but whether drowned or lost was not known.

Not bad to take. One of our Rhode Island cotemporaries, the Providence Gazette, turns off the following neat compliment to "the Old Bay State":—

The Madisonian noticing the manufacture of counterfeit cents in Attleborough, Mass., closes with this remark: More than half the cents in circulation, are of Massachusetts issue." Had the Madisonian, through carelessness, spelt *sense*, it would have come nearer the truth.

The Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned on Saturday after a session of five days. A resolution was passed granting a free pardon to all persons under indictment for participating in the recent insurrection who shall at the next term of the Supreme Court, take an oath of allegiance to the State, and swear to support the Constitution of Rhode Island, and of the United States.

Boasting. A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a rogue; of his courage, generally a coward; of his riches, generally not wealthy; of his democracy, generally an aristrocrat; of his intimacy with great men, generally despised by those who chance to know him; of his wit, popularity and high standing, always a fool.

The Old Bank. Government has at length signed and sealed for the purchase of the old U. S. Banking House in Philadelphia, at $225,000, for a Custom House, being about $500,000 less than cost. The location is rather high up for Commercial purposes.

The Custom House. Mr. Atwood has taken his Surveyor, and made nearly a clean sweep of the few clerks of his department. The throng of Tyler men at the Custom House pressing for office, look as if they might be the extra gang seen at work in Dea. Giles distillery. [Journal of Com.

Keep it before yourself, mechanic, that punctuality is a virtue; that work promised should always be done at the time and well done, and then you need give yourself no fear for business.

A very tall young clerk was told by a wag that his employer, did not want him any *longer*. Much alarmed, he hastened to ask the reason; and was informed that he was considered *long enough*.

Lightning.—The School House at "Sixteen Acre" Village of this town, was struck by lightning, during the noon recess, on the 28th. The lightning struck the chimney, breaking it in several places, thence down the pipe to the stove, scattering the stove pipe about the room, and breaking the stove in several pieces. The building was not set on fire. Two children who were in the room, or at the door, were so affected by the shock, as to be unable to walk for some time. Another stroke struck a fence near the school house, and shattered it. [Springfield Republican.

Daring Burglary.—A house in Cambridge, near the Colleges, was entered on Saturday morning last, between two and three o'clock, by some person who was evidently acquainted with the premises. The robber entered a chamber occupied by a gentleman and his wife and two children, and succeeded in stealing the contents of the pocket of a pair of pantaloons which were hanging over a chair at the foot of the children's bed, before any one was alarmed. He was seen in the shadow to escape, and was followed to the back door, but succeeded in getting away without being detected. [Courier.

From Cienfuegos, (Cuba.) We learn from Capt. Kenny, of the brig Sophia, from Cienfuegos, that the little rain which had fallen at that place, had done vegetation no good. It was completely burnt up, and the crops destroyed. 200,000 head of cattle had died in one month, for want of water.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the West Cambridge Post Office, June 30th, 1844.

Andrew Mr	Leman Mrs E
Aiean John B	Lewis Mrs Octavia
Butterfield Jonathan	Moore Isaac
Brewster Ralph	Miller Miss Eliza W
Burnham Miss Sarah	Norton Nathaniel
Colby Miss Mary E	Prentiss Samuel
Crockett Mrs Susan	Porter Samuel
Dinsmoor Frederick F	Rowell Moses
Drake Sanford	Sherman John
Dutton Miss Susan G	Scott William D
Dudley John G	Stickney Curtis
Eastman Edmund T	Withington Hiram
Edy Miss Hannah	White George L
Harrington Mrs Emily	Wyman Mrs Ann
Hatch Seth	Winship Miss Mary
Hill L D	Woods Mrs Abigail
Heath James A	West Cambridge
Jones Andrew	Wright Thomas J
Kinsman Philonas	Whidden Joseph G
Lary J W	Young Levi C

jy6 3w EDWIN R. PRESCOTT, P. M.

Cheese! Cheese!!

2000 LBS new Cheese; 1000 lbs old do, of superior quality; for sale by
S. O. DANIELS.
South Framingham, July 6, 1844. 4t

Corn.

1200 BUSH. White Corn; 800 do Yellow do; 600 do damaged do, for sale cheap by
S. O. DANIELS.
South Framingham, July 6, 1844. 4t

Salt! Salt!!

100 BUSH. C F Salt, suitable for Hay; for sale at the Cheap Store, at South Framingham.
S. O. DANIELS.
jy6 4t

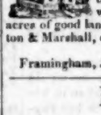
New Books.

THE World Before You, by Mrs Lee, 18mo; Memoirs of Rev Dr Worcester, by Dr H. Ware, Jr, 12mo; Theory of Morals, by Richard Hildreth, 12mo; Summer on the Lakes, by Miss S. M. Fuller, 12mo; Macaulay's Miscellanies, vol 5, with portrait; Houser's New Spirit of the Age, 12mo, portraits; History of all Religious Denominations, 8vo; The Water Cure, 12 mo, by Dr Shew; The Bondmaid, by Miss Bremer, 16mo; Martineau's Discourses. 12mo; Peabody's Christian Doctrine, 12mo; Sparks's Letters on Episcopacy, 12mo; Poems, by W. M. Praed, 12mo; Bowditch's Useful Tables; Irish Girl and other Poems, by Mrs Ellis, 12mo; Willis's Poems, 8vo, portrait; Scenery Shower, by Warren Newton, 18mo; Livermore on Acts, 1v, 12mo; Mrs Child's Letters, new edition, 12mo; Fresenius' Chemical Analysis, 12mo, &c. &c. For sale by JAS. MUNROE & CO, 134 Washington, opposite School street. jy6

Notice.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of MARY TROWBRIDGE,
late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, widow, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
WARREN NIXON, Executor.
Framingham, June 25, 1844. 3w jy6

House for Sale.



A middling sized Dwelling House, two stories high, and in good repair, pleasantly located on the West side of the beautiful Common in Framingham, with a Barn and two and one-fourth acres of good land. Inquire at the Bookstore of Boynton & Marshall, or of the subscriber, on the premises.
DAVID BRIGHAM.
Framingham, July 6, 1844 tf

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale, situated in the westerly part of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, orcharding, tillage and wood land, with a convenient two story House, two Barns and out buildings thereon—and is well supplied with water.—In its present state it will keep 20 cows, 2 yoke of oxen and a horse the year through.

It is also divided into two Farms, only requiring another House to complete the arrangement.

The whole or a part will be sold as the purchaser may desire.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

For further particulars apply to Col. Dexter Fay, or Sullivan Fay, Esq. of Southboro', or the subscriber, on the premises. JASPER ADAMS.
Southboro', July 6, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in the easterly part of Stoneham, one mile from the Upper Meeting House in the North Village in Malden, seven miles from Boston, and within sixty rods of the contemplated extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The said Farm contains about seventy acres of good Land, divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage, and about ten acres of Woodland.

There is on the above Farm 200 Apple, Pear and Peach Trees, a large part of which are grafted and in a bearing condition.

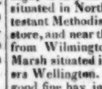
A good Dwelling House two stories high, with a Shed and Chaise-House attached, with Barn and other out buildings.

The above property was lately in the possession of Joseph Vinton, who has removed to Indiana, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Possession will be given immediately. For farther particulars inquire of the subscriber, in the centre of Stoneham, or of AARON GREEN, North Malden.

Also, a Dwelling House 30 by 25 feet, two stories high, nearly new, with a barn and 3½ acres of land, situated in North Malden, on the corner near the Protestant Methodist Meeting House, a good stand for a store, and near the Depot of the contemplated Railroad from Wilmington to Boston; also, 5 acres of Salt Marsh situated in Malden, adjoining land of the Messrs Wellington. This marsh has cut over six tons of good fine hay in one season; it has a sedge bank that cuts about 1½ tons; it is convenient to the upland, being about 15 rods on an average to the shore. Also, 2 acres of Salt Marsh in Malden, near the residence of Henry Vanvoorhis.

For farther particulars inquire as above.
DARIUS STEVENS.
Stoneham, July 6, 1844. 3w*

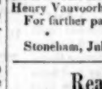
Real Estate For Sale,



Consisting of Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, Work Shop, 11 acres tillage and meadow land, 12 acres pasturage, 4½ acres wood land, 2 acres salt marsh, with an orchard of good fruit trees, together with the Grist Mill, the Pond, and all the privileges belonging thereto, pleasantly situated on the East side of Walker's Creek, in the West Parish of Gloucester.

Also, a convenient and pleasantly situated one story Dwelling House, with wood shed attached, and good garden. For further particulars inquire of
SIMON P. BURNHAM.
Gloucester, West Parish, }
June 22, 1844. } tf

For Sale,



A small farm, pleasantly situated in the south part of Hingham, about 4 miles from the harbor, 15 miles from Boston, and 1 miles from the half way house from Plymouth to Boston. Said farm contains about 26 acres, 4 of which is oak and maple wood, and about 5 acres of first rate Cranberry meadow, vines well set, and can be flowed at pleasure by a never failing stream of water, which bounds the south side of said farm. The remaining part of the farm is in a high state of cultivation, which bears heavy crops of Grain and Grass. The buildings consist of a large one story house, 30 feet barn, with a cellar under one bay, a wagon house 11 by 30, Cooper's shop, 16 by 30, nearly new and all in good repair, with about 60 fruit trees, Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Quince in abundance, and nearly all in a bearing state, with a variety of Grape Vines.

Inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, or of WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, Esq. at the office of the Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston.
DANIEL BARTLETT.
Hingham, April 13. tf

Premium Scythes.

300 DOZ. Phillips, Messer and Colby's celebrated Scythes, of German, Shear and cast steel.

Also, 100 doz. Farwell's do., warranted.

At wholesale or retail, at unusually low prices, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall.

Hay Rakes.

600 DOZ. superior Hay Rakes, at remarkably low prices, wholesale and retail, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall.
je15 4w

Annual Fair and Cattle Show

—OF THE—

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
For the year 1844.
To be held at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.

To the Friends of Domestic Industry.

BETWEEN four and five hundred Premiums are offered for the best qualities of Agricultural Products of all sorts, Animal and Vegetable; and for Implements and Goods of Domestic Manufacture, whether household or factory—particulars respecting which premiums may be found in the Agricultural Journals and handbills. Many of the Premiums—on Cattle, and other things—are open for competition from other States.

Manufacturers of Woollen and Cotton Goods in New England, as well as in this State, and all others engaged in manufacturing articles anywise connected with the wants of the Farmer and Mechanic, may find the State Fair an advantageous opportunity for exhibiting samples of their productions. Persons intending to exhibit articles of any kind, should report to the Recording Secretary (Henry O'Reilly,) of Albany, as soon as practicable, free of postage; so that adequate arrangements may be made for transportation, &c.

Admission to the Fair, One Shilling—or $1 for membership, which will allow admission to the member's family.

The facility of travelling and transportat on by steamboats on the Sound and the Hudson River, and by the Railroads connected therewith, (together with the liberality usually manifested by Railroad and Steamboat Companies on such occasions, with the arrangements for accommodating visitors at Poughkeepsie and other towns adjacent on the Hudson,) warrant the belief that the immense throngs usually attending the State Fairs will be better accommodated at the next Fair than on any former occasion.

Editors are requested to notice the arrangements, for the benefit of their readers among the farmers and mechanics. Visitors to the Fair will find the excursion to and from, through the Highlands and by West Point, very pleasant; and the most thorough arrangements will secure general satisfaction to those visitors while at Poughkeepsie. tf jy6

MOORE'S

NORTH AMERICAN

Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

—AND—

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

—AT—

NOS. 43 *and* 45 *ANN STREET,*

BOSTON.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture, to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and Englnad. Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do well to call, as the above will be offered at prices which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.
ap6 tf JOHN L. MOORE.

Normal School, at Bridgewater.

THE next term of this School begins on Wednesday, the 31st of July, 1844, at which time applicants for admission will undergo an examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography.

Those who enter the School are required to do so with the intention of remaining at least two terms, which however need not be successive. Terms.

Each Pupil must bring a certificate of intellectual ability, and good moral habits. Males must be at least 17 and females at least 16 years of age. No one admitted for less than a term.

N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.
Bridgewater, June 27, 1844. 3t je29

What is Unitarianism?

JUST published, What is Unitarianism? or, a statement of the views of the Unitarian Congregationalists of the United States; with some Historical and Statistical Notices of the denomination, by Alvan Lamson, D.D.; price three dollars per hundred of 32 pages 12mo, or 3 cents single. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. je29

The World Before You.

THIS day published, The Log Cabin; or, the World before You; by Mrs Lee, author of the Backwlider, Three Experiments, Old Painters, &c; For sale by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. je29

MIDDLESEX ss.—To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of Martin Rice, late of Marlborough, in said County, cordwainer, deceased, Greeting:

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Abel Rice, 2d, the Executor therein named, You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Concord in said County, on the second Tuesday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And the said Abel is ordered to serve this citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days at least, previous thereto, and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days at least before said Court.

Dated at Framingham this twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1844. S. P. P. FAY, J. Probate.
June 26, 1844. 3w.*

Ground Salt.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

OWING to large quantities of Salt in small bags being offered for sale and represented as Ground Salt, for dairy use, the subscriber is induced to offer for sale, the prime article of GROUND SALT, manufactured from the best quality pure coarse Salt, at a reduced price in order that Farmers and Traders can supply themselves with an article that will save Butter.

It will be put up in barrels in first rate order for transportation any distance, 250 lbs in each barrel, and sold for less than 1 cent per lb, and no charge for the barrel, which in reality is cheaper than any other article of fine salt that is offered for sale.

—ALSO—

150 bags C Fine Salt, a first rate article.
2000 bushels T. Island and St. Ubes Salt, and Coarse Salt, suitable for salting Hay.

All the above for sale at No 51 Long wharf, by
je29 3w* EDWARD HOLBROOK, Jr.

Farm Wanted.

Any person having a good Farm, of from 50 to 75 acres, suitably divided into mowing, pasturage, tillage and wood land, situated in the neighborhood of either of the Railroads, from 10 to 20 miles of this city, and disposed to sell at a price from 2000 to $3000, may hear of a purchaser by applying at this office. Letters must be *post paid* or they will not be attended to.
Boston, June 29. 3w*

Farm for Sale,

Pleasantly situated near Spot Pond, in Stoneham, 8 miles from Boston, containing 72 acres of wood land, pasturage, mowing, &c. Several acres of the meadow may easily be brought into English mowing by gravelling. There are 100 Apple trees on the place, mostly grafted to choice fruit, and in a bearing state, and a large number of peach, plum, pear, cherry and quince trees. Also, a Nursery containing 200 budded trees, and 2 or 3000 seedling stocks.

The buildings are a large well finished House, with out buildings adjoining, suitable for two families. A barn now being enlarged to 30 by 60 feet, with a shed 10 feet by 60, stand over a new cellar 60 feet square and 10 feet deep, intended for preserving manure and keeping stock loose, upon the plan recommended by the Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

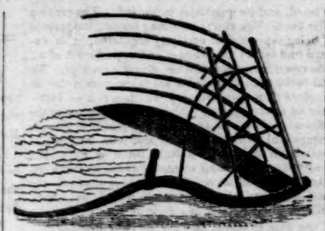
The greater part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. EDWARD H. STEARNS.
Stonham, June 29, 1844. tf.

A Farm for Sale,

Pleasantly situated in the westerly part of Holden, containing ninety acres of land, well proportioned into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and fenced with stone walls, with a good supply of water, wood and lumber; a young and thrifty Orchard of choice grafted fruit. The Buildings are large and commodious. Said farm will be sold low, and a long credit given for most of the purchase money
JOSEPH PRIEST.
Holden, June 15, 1844. je22

Reformers Fellow Laborers of Christ,

A SERMON delivered to the Second Congregational Society at Nantucket on Sunday, May 26, 1844, by William Henry Knapp, Minister of the Society; published by request; price 12½ cents. This day published by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street. je22



ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SUPERIOR GRAIN CRADLES, light and strong, for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse. 3w jy6

Joseph Breck & Co.,

NEW ENGLAND
Agricultural Warehouse,
AND
SEED STORE,

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;—they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do Mohawk, do Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Battersea, do Hope, do Venack, do Sugar Loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds, some of which are, Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Bags, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips more than twenty fine varieties.

*** They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new *Flower Seeds*, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

*** *Fruit and Ornamental Trees*, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubub and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

*** Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

*** *Grass Seeds* at wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c, &c, of the best quality and for sale low.

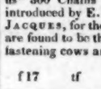
Agricultural Books of all kinds, constantly on hand.

Agricultural and Garden Implements of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do do, 100 Common do do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do do, 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do, 100 do Spades, 500 do Grass Scythes, 300 do Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do, 500 do Hay Rakes, 200 do Garden do, 200 do Manure Forks, 300 do Hay do, 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do Truck do, 100 do Draft do, 500 do Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
f17 tf Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St.

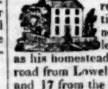
A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.



One of the best Farms in the County of Cumberland is now offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of salt hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where muscles for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood house and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. If a purchaser prefers it he might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to purchase a valuable Farm, can learn farther particulars by addressing box 81, Portland Post Office. tf my11

Great Bargain!

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION!



The subscriber, having taken up his residence at the west, will sell at auction on MONDAY, the 8th of July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that excellent farm recently occupied by himself as his homestead, situated in Billerica, on the main road from Lowell to Boston, 7 miles from the former, and 17 from the latter place. Said farm consists of about sixty-five acres of first rate land, comprising every thing desirable to make a complete farm for profit or pleasure, and has a large, convenient, and well finished dwelling house, suitable for two families, a barn and good out buildings, all in good repair. The location is one of the most beautiful in the County of Middlesex, and is a desirable place for any gentleman wishing to purchase. A part of the purchase money can lie on a mortgage, and the rest must be cash on delivery of the title. Immediate possession given.—The Grass will be sold separately on the same day.—Inquire of MARSHALL PRESTON, Esq., or of Mr. M. P. GREENWOOD, on the premises.
SERENO FISK.
Billerica, June 20, 1844. 3w* je22

Cheap Cash School Book Store.

LEWIS & SAMPSON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of *POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS*, constantly on hand, comprising in part the following:—

PIERPONT, Worcester, Angell, Emerson, Porter, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, Goodrich, and Abbott's Reading Books.

WORCESTER, Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Parley, Woodbridge, Willard, Malte Brun, Burritt, Huntington, and Smily's Geographies.

EMERSON, Smith, Davis, Walsh, Adams, Welsh, Leonard, Burnham, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics.

SMITH, Murray, Levizac, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Goodnow, Bolmar, Cllott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

COMSTOCK, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abercrombie, Olmsted, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, and Smellies' Philosophy.

GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.

DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster, Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows, Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallaudet, and Davenport's Dictionaries.

PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith, Worcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories.

VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whewell's Astronomies.

WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen, Leonard, Marshall, Comaly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books.

Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric, Botany, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c. Anthon's series of Classical Works, Latin, Greek, French and German School Books, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, can be found one of the most extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New England, all of which will be sold at prices as low as at any Bookstore in the country. tf d16

Notice.

C. H. BARBER has received some more of that very superior quality of MOLASSES. For sale in barrels and kegs, at the lowest market prices.
South Framingham, May 11, 1844. tf

Revolving Horse Rakes.

150 REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, of first rate timber and workmanship, for sale very low, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall, over the market.
je15 4w

School and Text Books---Cheap.

JAMES MUNROE & CO, Publishers and Booksellers, 134 Washington street, would ask the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers School Committees and others to their large stock o Standard School Books and also of Greek and Latin Books for Academies and High Schools, supplies o which are kept constantly on hand; among them are

Goldsbury's Common School Grammar and Sequel;
Worcester's American Primary Spelling Book and Sequel;
Pictorial Natural History, 400 cuts;
Introduction to Geometry, with plates;
Crosby's Greek Course; Sale's Spanish Course;
PRIMERS, by Gallaudett, Worcester, Emerson, Bentley, and Wood;
SPELLING BOOKS, by Worcester, Webster, National Spelling Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall;
READING BOOKS, by Saunders, Porter, Pierpont, Worcester, Abbott, Lovell, Hale and Goodrich;
HISTORIES, by Worcester, Olney, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith and Robinson;
GEOGRAPHIES, by Mitchell, Olney, Smith, Goodrich, Woodbridge, Malte Brun, Burritt and Worcester;
GRAMMARS, by Goldsbury, Smith, Murray, Kirkham, Frost, Green, Brown, Fisher and Fowle;
PHILOSOPHIES, by Comstock, Blake, Swift, Parker, Olmstead, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, Smellie;
CHEMISTRIES, by Gray, Pueips, Turner, Eaton, Beck, Johnston, and Grund;
GEOMETRIES, by Peirce, Legendre and Grund;
ASTRONOMIES, by Wilkins, Hershell, Vose, Blake, Olmstead and Ryan.
ARITHMETICS, by Leonard, Emerson, Greenleaf, Colburn and Davies;
Sophocles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Reader, Jacob's Reader, Homer's Iliad.
DICTIONARIES by Webster, Worcester and Walker, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Donnegan and Groves Greek Lexicons, Anthon's Classical Dictionary. All the Works on Botany, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, &c. &c.

All the various courses used in studying the Spanish, French, German and Italian Languages.

Always on hand a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School, Village, Lyceum and Parish Libraries, which together with the text books will be sold lower than by any house in the city.

Stationery, a large assortment. tf je8

Farm at Auction.

The Subscriber will offer for sale at Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st of July at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that well known Farm in Saugus, known as the Boynton Farm, consisting of 100 acres of Land, divided into tillage, pasturage and salt marsh. The farm is eligibly situated, about 6 miles from Boston, and about 3 miles from Lynn. It is near Chelsea beach, where great quantities of sea manure can be obtained. Said farm is well supplied with fruit trees, and well watered, and affords a good opportunity for a gardener. Part of the purchase money can lay on a mortgage.
EBEN'R. D. DRAPER.
Saugus, June 8, 1844. 3w

Middlesex, ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of JONATHAN RUGG, late of Framingham, in said county, Gentleman, deceased, testate, Greeting.

WHEREAS MOSES EDGELL, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the judge of probate of said county the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Framingham, in and for said county, on the last Tuesday of June instant.

By order of the judge of probate. Dated at Lowell, this fourth day of June, A. D. 1844.
ISAAC FISKE, Register.
je8 3w

Shingles.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Mills in South Framingham, Chestnut Shingles, made from selected timber, and manufactured in the best manner.
S. N. CUTLER.
June 8, 1844. tf

Sugar Beet Seed!!

A FEW pounds of excellent Sugar Beet Seed—raised last year in Marblehead—for sale at the Ploughman Office by
W. J. BUCKMINSTER.
May 8, 1844. 4w*

Notice.

SAY to your Friend that if he wants to buy the best and cheapest assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, to call at C. H. BARBER'S One Price Cash Store, South Framingham, and examine for himself.
South Framingham, April 6, 1844. tf

The Best Hoes!!

A FEW of Stetson's superior Hoes may be had at the Ploughman Office. They are recommended as having given complete satisfaction. Those who have used them prefer Stetson's Hoes to any other in the market. tf my11

Patent Scythe Snaiths.

250 DOZ. Samson's patent and common Scythe Snaiths, at wholesale or retail, at the manufacturers prices, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse.
je15 4w

Farmers in Andover and Vicinity

Can find Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's
PLOUGHS,
and a general assortment of
FARMING TOOLS,
at wholesale prices, at STIMPSON & DOLE'S.
Ballard Vale, April 5, 1844.

Brown Over-Coat Lost,

BETWEEN Concord and Boston; in one of the pockets was a bundle of cigars, to which the finder is welcome, and two dollars will be paid for the trouble of sending the coat to A. ADAMS, at the Earl House, 36 Hanover st.
Boston, June 17, 1844. 2w* je22

Standing Grass for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale about 9 acres of Salt Grass now standing in the West part of Malden. For terms inquire at this Office, or of the subscriber on the premises. WALTER RUSSELL.
Malden, June 22, '44. 3w

Balance of Organic Nature.

THE Chemical and Physical Balance of Organic Nature, an Essay, by M. J. Dumas, and M. J. B. Bousingault, members of the Institute of France; edited by D. P. Gardner, MD; from the third edition, with new documents, 18mo, recently published. For sale by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st.
je22

Mason on the U. S. Government.

AN Elementary Treatise on the Structure and Operations of the National and State Governments of the United States, designed for the use of Schools and Academies and for general readers; by Charles Mason, A.M., Counsellor at Law, second edition; published and for sale by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st. je22

LOOK AT THIS!

DRAPER AND TAILOR.

THE Subscriber acquaints his friends in the vicinity of WALTHAM and at a distance, that he has opened a large

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

over the Post Office in Waltham.

Complete suits can be furnished at from 16 to 30 dollars, and all other garments in proportion.

Gentlemen in the habit of visiting the city would

THE POET'S CORNER.

[For the Ploughman.]

STANZAS,

Most *affectionately* addressed to all who have *duplicate hands, faces,* and *tongues.*

BY JAMES BENNETT.

Did e'er you behold, for you can, with four hands
A person, who, careful to show you but two,
At Charity's altar, alms-giving, oft stands,
That all his good actions each gazer may view?
The widow, the orphan, the poor, lame and blind,
At morning he welcomes to share of his store;
Tho' *two hands* are giving, with sorrow they'll find,
The *others*, ere night, have been robbing the poor.

Did e'er you be'old with "*two faces*" a man,—
Whene'er he was with you *one* wore a sweet smile,
But when you had left, then the *other* began
To spit out its venom from heart full of guile?
Cannot all such persons be sent to some shrine,
Where double-faced idols on pedestals stand
For pagans to worship as beings divine?
A cargo of such they may have from *our land.*

And can you remember, your fellows among,
A person, who wishes true friendships to break?
If such we examine, we find a forked tongue,
Whose slander out-venoms the fang of the snake.
When Moses saw reptiles more harmless, whose fang
Caused death, then he made one, and raised it on high
To cure all the bitten; may biters thus hang—
Our bitten before, 'twixt the earth and the sky.

LOVING AND FORGIVING.

Oh, loving and forgiving—
Ye angel-words of earth,
Years were not worth the living
If ye too had not birth!
Oh, loving and forbearing—
How sweet your missions here;
The grief that ye are sharing
Hath blessings in its tear.

Oh, stern and unforgiving—
Ye evil words of life,
That mock the means of living
With never-ending strife.
Oh, harsh and unrepenting—
How would ye meet the grave,
If heaven, as unrelenting,
Forebore not nor forgave!

Oh, loving and forgiving—
Sweet sisters of the soul,
In whose celestial living
The passions find control!
Still breathe your influence o'er us
Whene'er by passion crost,
And, angel-like, restore us
The paradise we lost.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Two Purses.

By the author of "The Smuggler's Child," "The Highwaymen," &c.

Boston the Athens of America, the Yankee city, the city of notions, most of my readers doubtless know from personal observation to be thus appropriately named. The first title she well merits in consideration of the liberal encouragement of literature and fine arts; the second, too, for the peculiar genius and character of her population, and though we may look upon the backwoodsman of New England as the real specimen of the Yankee, the native Bostonian is the acknowledged representative of the tribe (if I may so speak,) abroad; and the third title is merited from the fact of the never-tiring inventive genius of its inhabitants.—Possessing a population of nearly an hundred and twenty thousand, she is yet free in a great measure, compared with her sister cities in the union, from the horde of vices and evil customs that prevail at the South and West. The gambler here accomplishes his purpose in secret; there are no public billiard rooms, no masquerade balls or resorts of infamy, and though all these evils exist in a greater or less degree as in all largely populated places, yet so hidden as not to come before the eye of innocence, or tempt those who do not take the preliminary steps to vice.

Boston, courteous reader, the Yankee city of Massachusetts Bay, shall be the locale of our tale. There is a portion of the west part of the town here, as in London, occupied, by the more opulent of the inhabitants, being in the immediate neighborhood of the Common, as it is called. The vicinity is the aristocratic section of the city. You will not find this spirit of pride or aristocracy to consist of the same ingredients as constitutes that grade of society in the old country; there birth alone establishes the claim to distinction, while here the most potent agent, money, is the most powerful. Ah, in this boasted free country, gold is the leveller of all ranks, forming for itself a Kingdom from out the Republic which it rules with a rod of iron, though in this Yankee city, genius and intellect are far more readily appreciated than in other parts of the State.

It was a cold winter night, and the wind whistled shrill through the bare limbs of the giant trees that lined the Mall. The ground was covered with snow, upon whose sparkling surface the light of the moon fell with dazzling splendor, studding the encrusted ground with brilliant diamonds. As the Old South clock struck nine, a young man closely wrapped in his cloak, sought the shade of one of the large trees in the park, from whence he watched the coming of numerous carriage loads of gaily dressed people of both sexes, who entered one of the princely houses in Beacon street. Through the richly stained glass windows, the gorgeous light issued in a steady flood, accompanied by the thrilling tones of music from a full band; the house illuminated at every point, seemed crowded with gay and happy spirits. The stranger still contemplated this scene—his cloak, which until now had enveloped the lower part of his features, had fallen, discovering a face of striking manly beauty, a full dark eye, with arching brows, and short curling hair, as dark as the raven plumage, set off to a great advantage his Grecian style of feature—a becoming moustache curled about his mouth giving a decided and classic appearance to the whole face. The naval button upon his cap, showed him to belong to that branch of our national defence.

"Shall I enter," said he thoughtfully to himself, "and feast my eyes upon charms I can never possess! Hard fate, that I should be so bound by the iron chains of poverty,—yet am I a man, and have a soul as noble as the best of them. We will see," he said, and crossing over to the gay scene, he entered the hall. He cast off his overshoes, handed his cloak and cap to a servant, and unannounced, mingled with the beauty and fashion that thronged the rooms. Gradually making his way among the crowd, he sought a group in whose centre stood a bright and beautiful being, the queen in loveliness of that brilliant assembly. The "bloods" of the West End thronged about her, seeking for an approving glance from those dreamy blue eyes: half abstracted, she answered or spoke upon the topics of conversation without apparent interest. Suddenly she started, and blushing deeply, dropped a half courtesy in token of recognition to some one without the group. Her eyes, no longer languid, now sparkled with animation, and as our naval friend entered the group about her, she laid her tiny gloved hand within his, saying:

"Welcome, Ferris, we feared your sailing orders had taken you to sea this bleak weather."

"We should not have lifted anchor without first paying tribute to our queen" was the gallant reply.

A titter ran through the circle of exclusives at his appearance among them, but when the lady approved, there was no room for complaint.

"Strange familiarity!" said one young fellow to another, "what pretensions can he have here!"

"And Miss H—— called him by his given name too," said another; "rather familiar that—wonder what the old man would say to it!"

"What scene does that painting represent?" inquired a lady friend at this moment of Anne H——.

"I think it is an Italian picture," replied the fair girl.

"Spanish, I should say," observed he who first questioned the appearance of Ferris.

"Evidently Spanish," said another exquisite, "though I regret to differ from Miss H——."

"You err," said Ferris, turning to the two gentlemen, "the lady is right. It is an Italian scene, as you will discover by a closer examination of the costume of the figures."

"Pray, do you establish yourself as an umpire in this case," retorted one of those who had pronounced the piece to be a Spanish scene.

"I contend that you are wrong," said the other, seeking some cause for difference, and desiring to "show up" the unpretending Lieutenant.

"Pardon me, ladies," said Ferris, taking no notice of the insult from the speakers. "I saw that painting in the studio of Isola at Genoa, a few years since, and know from its author that it represents a street scene of that Italian city, otherwise I should not have spoken."

"Ah you have great advantage over us all in having travelled so extensively, Mr. Harvard," said Anne H——, desirous to restore good feeling.

The gay scenes of the night wore on: several times had Ferris Harvard completely put at fault the shallow brained fops around him, placing them in any thing but an enviable light.

Ferris Harvard was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and depended entirely upon his pay as an officer to support a widowed mother and younger sister, to both of whom he was devotedly attached.—His father, a self-made man, had once been a successful merchant, who sailed and freighted some of the heaviest tonned vessels that left the port of Boston—but misfortune and sickness overtook him, and he sunk into his grave leaving his only son to protect his mother and sister from the wants and ills of life. Ferris had enjoyed a liberal education, and having entered the navy as a midshipman, had risen to a lieutenancy by reason of his superior acquirements and good conduct. His profession had led him to all parts of the world, and he had carefully improved his advantages—though constrained, by reason of his limited means, to the practice of the most rigid economy.

He had met with the only daughter of Harris H——, one of the wealthy citizens of Boston, at a fete given on board the ship to which he belonged, and had immediately become enamored of her, but he well knew in his own heart that the difference in their fortunes formed a barrier to his wishes. He had been a casual visitor for several months subsequent to the time our story commences, at the house of the H—— family.

"I must think of her no more," said Ferris to himself, "if I am thus sneered at by her friends for merely offering her ordinary civilities, with what would her austere parent receive a proposition for her hand, from one so poor and unknown?"

Harris H—— was indeed a stern old man, and yet he was said to be kind to the poor, giving freely of his bounty for the relief of the needy. Still was he a strange man; he seldom spoke to those about him, yet he evinced the warmest love for his only child, and Anne, too, loved her father with an ardent affection. His delight was to pore over his library, living as it were in the fellowship of the old philosophers. On several occasions when Ferris was at his house and engaged in conversation with Anne, he had observed the old man's eye bent sternly upon him, when his heart would sink within him and he would awake to a reality of his situation.

Ferris was one evening in Beacon street, at the house of Mr. H——, where, spite of the cold reception he received from those he generally met there, he still enjoyed himself in the belief that Anne was not indifferent to his regard. He had been relating to her by her request his experience with different national characters with whom he had met, speaking of their peculiarities, and describing the various scenic effects of different countries. Anne sat near a sweet scented geranium, whose leaves she was most industriously engaged in destroying. Ferris bending close to her ear, said,

"Anne, will you pluck me that rose, as a token of affection? you must know how ardent is mine for you—or stop, dearest, behind it blows the Candy Tuft. You know the mystic language of both, will you choose and give me one?"

"Hush! hush! Ferris," said the blushing and trembling girl, *handing him the rose.*

This passed when the attention of the company present was drawn to some engaging object. Never before had Ferris received any evidence of Anne's love, save from her tell-tale eyes.—The flower was placed next his heart, and he left the apartment. He had proceeded but a few steps from the house when he was accosted by a poor mendicant clothed in rags, who was exposed at that late hour of the night to the inclemency of the season.

"Pray, sir," said the beggar to Ferris, "can you give me a trifle! I am nearly starved, and chilled through by this night air."

Ferris, after a few moments conversation with the beggar, (for his was not the heart to turn away from the sufferings of a fellow creature,) was convinced of his worthiness and handing him a purse containing five or six dollars, he urged him to seek immediate shelter and food. The beggar blessed him and passed on.

A few nights subsequent to this occasion, he was again at her father's house. Mrs. H——, Anne's mother, received him as she did most of her company, with a somewhat constrained and distant welcome. Being a woman of no conversational powers, she always retired quite early, conducting her converse with society in the most formal manner. Ferris was much surprised that Mr H—— had taken no particular notice of his intimacy at his house, for he very seldom saw him, and when he did so, he would see the old man's eyes bent sternly upon him in any thing but a friendly or inviting spirit. In this dilemma he was at a loss what course to pursue; heretofore he had despaired of ever gaining Anne's acknowledgement of affection for him, and now that he had succeeded in this he was equally distant from the goal of his happiness, for his better judgment told him that the consent of her parents could never be obtained. On this occasion he had taken his leave as usual when he was met by the beggar of the former night, who again solicited alms, declaring that he could find no other to assist him, and that the money he had before bestowed upon him had been expended for food and rent of a miserable cellar where he lodged.

Again Ferris placed a purse in the poor man's hands, at the same time telling him that he was himself poor, and constrained to the practice of rigid economy in the support of those dependent upon him. He left the beggar and passed on his way, happy in having contributed to the alleviation of human suffering.

Not long subsequent, Ferris called one evening at the house of Mr. H——, fortunately found Anne and her father alone, the former engaged upon a piece of embroidery of a new pattern, and the latter poring over a volume of ancient philosophy. On his entrance the old gentleman took no further apparent notice of him than an inclination of the head and a "good evening, sir." He took a chair by Anne's side, and told her of his love in low but ardent tones, begging permission to speak to her father upon the subject.

"Oh he will not hear a word of the matter, I know," said the sorrowful girl. "No longer since than yesterday he spoke with me relative to a connection with R——; I can never love but one, said the beauty, giving him her hand.

Ferris could bear this suspense no longer; in fact the hint relative to her alliance with another, spurred him to action. He proceeded to that part of the room where Mr. H—— sat, and after a few introductory remarks said,

"You have doubtless observed, sir, my intimacy in your family for more than a year past. From the fact that you did not object to my attentions to your daughter, I have been led to hope that it might not be wholly against your wishes. May I ask, sir, with due respect, your opinion in the matter?"

"I have often seen you here," replied Mr. H——, "and have found no reason to object to your visits, sir."

"Indeed, sir you are very kind. I have neither fortune nor high rank to offer your daughter but still, emboldened by love, I ask you for her hand."

The old gentleman laid by his book, and removing his spectacles, asked.

"Does the lady sanction this request?"

"She does."

'Have you thought well of your proposal?'

'I have.' 'And you ask——?'

'Your daughter's hand.'

'It is yours,' said the old man.

Ferris sprang astonishing to his feet, saying—'I hardly know how to receive your kindness, sir; I had looked for different treatment.'

'Listen, young man,' said the father; 'do you think I should have allowed you to become intimate in my family without first knowing your character? Do you think I should have given this precious child (and as he spoke he placed her hand in Ferris's,) to you before I had proved you! No, sir; out of Anne's many suitors from the wealthy and high in society, I long since selected you as one in whom I could feel confidence. The world call me a cold calculating man; perhaps I am so; but I had a duty to perform to him who had entrusted me with the happiness of this blessed child; I have endeavored to discharge that trust faithfully; the dictates of pride have been counter balanced by a desire for my child's future happiness. I chose you first—she has since voluntarily done so. I know your life and habits, your means and prospects—you need tell me nothing. With your wife you will receive an ample fortune; the dutiful son and affectionate brother cannot but make a kind husband. But stay,' said the old man, 'I will be with you in a moment, and he left the lovers together.

"The story of your marriage with R—— was only to try your heart, then, and thicken the plot!" said Ferris to the blushing girl.

At this moment the door opened, and the old beggar, whom Ferris had twice relieved, entered. Stepping up to Ferris, he solicited charity. Anne recoiled at first at the dejected appearance and poverty-stricken looks of the intruder, while Ferris asked in astonishment how he had gained entrance into the house. In a moment the figure rose to a stately height, and casting off the disguise it had worn, discovered the person of Anne's father!

The astonishment of the lovers can hardly be conceived.

'I determined,' said the father, addressing Ferris, 'after I had otherwise proved your character, to test one virtue, which of all others is the greatest—CHARITY. Had you failed in that, you would also have failed with me in this purpose of marriage. You were weighed in the balance, and not found wanting: here, sir, is your first purse; it contained six dollars when you gave it to the poor beggar in the street—it now contains a check for six thousand; and here is the second, that contained five dollars, which is now also multiplied by thousands.—'Nay,' said the old man, as Ferris was about to speak, 'there is no need of explanation—it is a fair business transaction.' This was of course all a mystery to Anne—but when explained, added still more to her love for her future husband.

Ferris and Anne were soon married, and one stately mansion in Beacon street still serves as a home for mother, sister, wife AND ALL. Gossip said, (and gossip said truly for once,) that old Mr. H——, having money enough, had not sought to add more to the fortune he should leave his child, by forming for her an alliance with gold, but had sought and found what was far more valuable, true merit.

'And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three—but the greatest of these is Charity.'

☞ The remarks below, from the "New Mirror," on one branch of educational management, contain suggestions that seem very proper to us. There is a time for all things; but infancy is not the time for loading the brain with what is termed "knowledge." It is, however, the time for training the *disposition* and feelings, which should on no account be neglected in the earliest years.

THE INFANT SUFFOCATION WITH KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM.

BY A MAN BORN OUT OF SEASON.

"Oh! the sunny, sunny hours of childhood,
How soon—how soon they pass away!"

Very! There *was* a time when we had children. The time is past, or is fast passing. The boys are premature mockeries of men—the girls, something between a doll and a stunted woman. The schoolmaster is abroad and also the school-mistress, besides tutors and governesses.

Shortly after the children are weaned, they commence educating them. While the brain is yet in a soft, pulpy state, they load it with heavy facts and hard names, to its serious detriment during the remainder of its mundane existence. The ancient Grecian commenced with carrying a calf upon his back a few hours every day so that when the calf gradually grew into a bullock, he carried the bullock with as much ease as he had done the calf.—This is now the education principle. They lay a few leaves of Cyclopædia or Encyclopædia on a child's tender brain, and keep adding thereunto day by day, expecting that when he is a man he will carry the thirty volumes with perfect ease, without considering that in the attempt they may crush all sap and freshness out of that brain, rendering it as flat as a pancake, and "dry as the remainder of a biscuit."

Now is this wholesome—is it natural?—Is it fair—is it humane, that a child should be cheated out of its childhood, and sent to learn the "use of the globes" before it has learnt to play at marbles? Or is it to be expected that this early forcing and hot-bed system can produce as healthy plants as if they had been allowed to grow in the free air and open sunshine? Oh! in place of sending a child to school at three or four years, let it enjoy three or four more years of healthy ignorance. Curb not its young freedom; abridge not its first holidays; cage not the pretty bird too soon! Change not the free air of heaven for the pent-up atmosphere of the "seminary;" the gentle murmur of the winds for the dull hum of the prison-house. We were children ourselves once. Let us have a fellow-feeling for the young rogues. Let kind dame Nature nurse them a few years longer.—There will be fewer rickety limbs and rickety intellects.

And does a child learn nothing because it has not its primer in its hand? Certainly it does. Every hour of its little life it is learning; it cannot help it. The flower that blows, the springing grass, the withered leaf, the running water, the birds that hop across its path, and the thousand sights of the fields and woods, or even the squares or suburbs of a city, cause it to think and question. The wind, as it blows, the falling rain, the fleecy snow, the sharp frost making firm the unstable water, the thunder peal, the sun that shines by day, and the moon that steals into the dark sky at night, all and each arouses its infantile wonder and young curiosity. Let it then have a few years of pleasant natural education before it commences its painful artificial one. Let it, as St. Paul says, when it is a child, "think as a child, and act as a child," and in due and proper season, no doubt of it, it will "put away childish things."

But we are bent upon doing too much. No time has to be wasted. We cannot be content with healthy natural children, possessed of information proper to their years, we must have prodigies—or parrots. Miss prates of planetary systems whilst her fingers itch to make doll's frocks, and Master is taught philosophy (heaven save the mark) before he has learned to curb his appetite for plum-pudding. And what are the precious results? A breed of pert, precocious things for foolish mammas and dunder-headed papas to exhibit after dinner before their silently-enduring, but inwardly-blaspheming guests.

A fine way it is to learn a child humility, to cram its little head with hard, dry names, dates, and facts, which, though its memory may retain, its yet weakly intellect cannot by any possibility digest or turn into knowledge, but which names, dates, and facts it is very likely to discover full-grown people know nothing about, having never known, or having long since forgotten them. A very pretty way. But it is not your dull or ordinary children, who simply learn to babble about a multitude of things they do not understand, that are so much to be pitied. It is the naturally fine, apt, intelligent child that is the most inhumanly victimized. It is quick to learn, and its quickness is praised. The craving after knowledge enters its young breast, and instead of being repressed or carefully regulated, it is excited and fed by the wonder and approbation of all who come in contact with the juvenile prodigy. To add to the evil, more pains are taken with it by its teachers than with ordinary children; it is better than an advertisement to them; a living proof of the efficiency of their instructors; its gratified parents are grateful for their assiduity, and with the best intentions on their part, its little brain is daily and hourly stimulated with mental brandy, no less hurtful to that organ, according to the best medical authorities, than the spirit itself would be. Such children are generally of a delicate constitution—

"So wise so young, they say, do ne'er live long;"

and some fatal disease, proceeding from that poor o'er wrought brain, carries it off amid the tears and lamentations of its well-meaning destroyers. Or if it does live, ten to one that it naturally fulfils the promise of its childhood. Commonly its intellect waxes feeble, instead of gradually strengthening and expanding, and it is often outstripped in after life by far duller, and therefore less abused children.

And of what use to them is two-thirds of the (so called) knowledge with which they are burdened to the ruin of health and exclusion of enjoyment. A young girl, for instance. Of what utility to her in after life is the smattering of geography, astronomy, botany, zoology, ornithology, or any ology which she may pick up. Is it not a more interesting fact to her that her pet dove is the emblem of true love, than that it is of the genus *Columba*, and she can derive pleasure from the beauty and fragrance of flowers, endeared to her by their common name and associations, and feel their moral purity, without bothering her little head about the cramp titles with which Linnæus and others may disguise them. Is she ever likely to call the "Forget-me-not" by its latin name? And what to her is the use of the globes, without her lover is to be a sailor, and then she probably mistakes latitude for longitude, and longitude for latitude? What to her is the planetary system, that caused her so many hours of trouble and perplexity, unless she affects a soldier, and has a curiosity to know when Venus and Mars are likely to come in conjunction; and what again to her is the ring of Saturn in comparison with one of smaller dimensions? Will the signs of the zodiac give her any idea of the fashions? and what cares she now about the distance of Georgium Sidus from the earth she treads? These things were troublesome to her when she was a girl at school; they cheated her of her ball, and skipping-ropes, and scamper in the fields; but that is over now. She is a woman—*she has done with them.*

And are not our boys equally taught too early and too much? They are poring over the rudiments when they should be bracing their young limbs with healthful exercises, and they are studying the fragments and tail ends of sciences (soon to be forgotten) when they should be imbibing the rudiments of learning. Why should we be in such a haste to inflict the pains of education and the penalties of imprisonment upon the young varlets? It dulls or overtaxes their brain, and checks the healthful current of their blood. They must learn, but let it be in due season. It makes one sad to see a fine little fellow sent to study Euclid, at the age when he should be reading Robinson Crusoe; and it equally does a man good to see such a one enjoying his young existence in an appropriate manner. Few there are who cannot enter into the feeling so finely given in the very beautiful lines of an American poet, commencing—

"There's something in a noble boy,
A brave, freehearted, careless one,
With his unchecked, unbidden joy,
His dread of books and love of fun,
And in his clear and ready smile,
Unshaded by a thought of guile,
And unrepressed by sadness—
Which brings me to my childhood back,
As if I trod its very track,
And felt its very gladness."

Then let the children have their play out.

A MEXICAN CART.—I have several times spoken of Mexican carts—a more rude contrivance take it all in all, can scarcely be conceived. If in this country of locomotives, railroad cars, and well-built stage-coaches, the searcher after antiquarian relics and curiosities should, by any chance, meet with a Mexican cart, he would not look upon it as the first, the original attempt of man to construct a kind of wheel-carriage.—Neither iron nor steel, paint nor polish, spoke-shave nor plane, is used in its fabrication—but give a Mexican a sufficiency of brittle cotton-wood and raw hide, and he has the materials; give him but one of his own clumsy and ill-contrived axes and an auger, and he has all the tools he wants wherewith to furnish a cart. Out of the first cutting of a cotton-wood, he hews an oblong block, through the centre of which he bores and burns a hole for the axletree; he next digs, you cannot say cuts, two pieces from the same tree, forming them into cogs, which he puts to the sides of the aforesaid oblong mass by means of long wooden pegs.—The wheel is now finished. Should it not happen to be round, it is of little consequence—it is near enough that shape for all Mexican purposes. From the same wood he next cuts his axletree and the body of his cart, the latter fastened together by raw hide. Then comes the tongue, also dug from the same source whence came the wheels, and the vehicle is finished.—When in motion, the wheels stagger, wabble, and wander about, apparently in every direction but the right one, and as they slowly revolve upon their axletrees, the want of friendly grease is made painfully manifest by the most distressing groans and screeches—excruciating noises which can be heard for miles. Should his journey be of but one or two days duration, the driver only carries one or two extra axletrees to guard against breakages; if he is to be absent a week, one-half of his load consists of those indispensables, else he never gets to his journey's end. [Santa Fe Expedition.

JOE SMITH'S MUMMIES. A Nauvoo correspondent of the St. Louis Gazette has given an account of Joe Smith's mummies. It seems that these mummies, five in number, were obtained in Egypt by Mr. Chandler, an Antiquarian, and first exhibited in the city of New York. At this exhibition it was discovered that one of the mummies had a large protuberance on the left side, which awakened the curiosity of a gentleman, who proposed that it be examined. In doing this he found it to contain *Papyri* covered with writing, a portion of which was translated in that city. The proprietor then conveyed them to Philadelphia, where they translated as in New York. Being unable to decipher the remainder, he was advised to take them to Joe Smith in Ohio, who pretended to have the gift of translation. On arriving there he presented the Papyri to him, who said in an hour he would acquaint him with the matter. At the end of the time he returned, having translated the same as in New York and Philadelphia, and much more, pronouncing them to be the Book of Abraham, the characters of which closely resemble those on the plates lately found in Pike county, Illinois!

Such is the story of a Mormon worthy, who has recently undertaken to enlighten the world on this momentous topic. As for the plates recently found in the ground in the State of Illinois, he says that the engraving on them when compared with the Egyptian characters, or hieroglyphics, as found in Mr. Gliddon's late book on that country to be the seed of Abraham and descendants of Joseph, the son of Jacob!!

A LUNAR RAINBOW. The Germantown Telegraph says—"This beautiful and rare phenomenon was visible at this place on Saturday night, 22d inst. about 10 o'clock, and continued upwards of twenty minutes. It made its appearance in the east when the moon was about thirty degrees above the horizon, forming an arch somewhat smaller than the solar rainbow, but remarkably distinct. This phenomenon is very rare, and that of Saturday night was, perhaps, the most perfect of its kind witnessed in this latitude for half a century."

DEATH OF JUDGE STEPHEN. We learn from Annapolis, says the Baltimore Patriot, of the sudden death in that city, of Hon. John Stephen, one of the Judges of the High Court of Appeals. He was in attendance upon the Court of Appeals, when he was taken sick, and after several days of suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus, he died early yesterday morning, at an advanced age, and after having been for twenty years one of the Associate Judges of the Court.

INCENDIARY. Young Howe, the lad who was convicted some time since for setting fire to the Warren School-House, in Charlestown, has been sentenced to the State Prison for life.

RELIGIOUS READING.

A SERMON AT BANGOR.

While at this city last week we listened to a discourse delivered in one of the Congregational churches by the Rev. Mr. Galloway. His text was in Romans, 3d chapter and 23d, 24th, and 25th verses.

"For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God; being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus; whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation, &c."

Mr. Galloway is from St. John's and belongs to the Episcopal order of clergymen. He is a gentleman of considerable eloquence and power, and he gave what may be called a doctrinal discourse.

He first enlarged upon that part of the text that says all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. He said if there were any present who had not sinned he had nothing to address to them. He presumed all would acknowledge they had sinned. Then what is to be done? How are they to be saved? He would not say it is not in the power of God to pardon all and admit them to eternal happiness; but this was not the mode prescribed by the gospel; that sinners are saved by *justification* "being justified freely by grace."

This, he said, was entirely different from being saved by pardon. A condemned criminal may be pardoned and escape punishment. But this is not the scripture mode of escape or of salvation. Sinners are saved by *justification*. He said this term was used in courts of law and was thence derived. In such courts when a man is declared by the jury "not guilty" the court proceeds to pass judgment and *justifies* the accused party. This, he said, was obviously different from *pardoning*, for criminals that are acknowledged to be guilty are sometimes pardoned by the pardoning power. But the scriptural mode of saving justifies all the sinner has done, making him perfectly innocent and pure.

He then went into a nice inquiry as to the operation of justification in saving sinners. They were not pardoned criminals, but justified saints. He supposed it possible for Deity to cleanse and purify the heart in such a manner that all stain would be washed away and there would be no trace of guilt, as we might literally wash away any impurities from tangible objects, so that they would appear as if they had never been polluted. And he said the blood of Christ thus operated to cleanse from all sin.

He said Christ, the second person in the Trinity, took upon himself human nature; that he condescended to substitute himself for us, and that by his own blood he washed away our sins. That God accepted of this sacrifice, suffered him to be punished instead of punishing the sinner, and thus justification comes by grace through the punishment of Christ.

Mr. G. was very particular to draw a distinction between this and a pardon. He said it might be compared to the case of a real criminal in court who had been convicted but judgment had not been pronounced—at this moment he supposed a very meritorious soldier, who had fought the battles of his country and had lost a limb in the service, to rush into the court room and place himself by the criminal's side, begging for his discharge; and by showing his own wounds and the services he had rendered the country, operating upon the court to discharge the convict in consideration thereof; pleading his own merits and offering them as an offset for the crimes of the culprit at the bar. Mr. Galloway remarked that this mode of justification was not unconditional. That faith in the blood of Christ was essential. That sinners must surrender themselves absolutely and totally, and rely on the merits of Christ for salvation. That by justification through grace sinners were rendered as pure as if they had never sinned. He did not consider them as pardoned criminals, but as justified saints. They stood as if they had never sinned. All they had previously done in a state of nature was justified, and such an operation could take place in no way, as he conceived, but by this grace.

Mr. G. then went [illegible] manner, against the fallacy of considering morality as having any connection whatever with salvation. He said he did not condemn morality in itself, but he most emphatically charged his audience to beware lest they imagine that their own moral conduct would have the least influence in determining their future destiny.

He said justification by faith in the blood of Christ is the mode by which "God can be just and the justifier of him that believeth." This is offered without punishing the actual criminal, and without a pardon.

☞ It is not our business to discuss Theological points, though we sometimes report what we hear. This explanation, however, of the doctrine of "justification" is variant from what we often learn from the pulpit.

TO PARENTS. The feeling expressed by children may be bad—it may be violent, selfish, imperious, rapacious; it may be exceeding sinful, where conscience has begun to work. But it is neither more nor less sinful, because it is expressed in articulate sounds; and in all cases, the thing desired is not merely to silence the expression, but to make the child suppress, and at last extinguish, the *feeling*. This you never will do by violent measures. A lady, who knew human nature well, observes—"It will not do to take a strong passion by the horns." Deal so with your child. Let him alone. Neither soothe, nor caress, nor reward, nor punish. Do not, for example, forbid him to cry; but it will have the best effect if he is removed to a place by himself, and told in plain and gentle terms, that he must remain by himself as long as he finds it necessary to express himself in that way. Make him understand thoroughly that he is at liberty to cry as loud and as long as he pleases, but only that it must not be done in company.

In this way, he is compelled either to leave the room, or cease crying. For once or twice the violence and wilfulness of his spirit may get the better of him; and when he retires, he will cry more bitterly than ever. But he will not forget that he has himself to thank for it—that he had his election and preferred the indulgence of his passion to the enjoyment of society.

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIDE. The Philadelphia Ledger says—The young lady whom the President has just married possesses charms which might seduce a much younger man than John Tyler into the matrimonial noose. She has a bright eye, radiantly white teeth, an exquisite complexion, with a color like the rose, a stately and peculiarly erect carriage, dignified and gentle manner, and last not least a handsome fortune. Her father was a worthy, excellent person, and deserved a better fate than that he met with, in being killed by the explosion of the great gun of the Princeton steamship. The bride's mother is living—a lady-like and estimable woman. She has a younger sister and two brothers, young men, held in much regard by their friends and acquaintances.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Two men, named George Patten and Charles Hubbard, were arrested in New York on Friday night, charged with having picked the pockets of Gen. Winfield Scott, of $130, while coming from Albany in the steamer Troy. They were committed for examination. Two other men were also arrested, on the same charge, in whose possession was found $96 in bills, and $80 in gold, but as Gen. Scott could not identify any of the money found on them, as being that which was stolen from him, they were discharged.

The Rev. C. T. Torrey, of Salem, has been arrested at Baltimore, and committed to await the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, charged with having fled from the last named State, while under bail, for having enticed away slaves.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION NEAR DETROIT, AND LOSS OF LIFE. The Detroit Daily Advertiser of June 26th has the following particulars:

Our city was yesterday shocked by the most terrible and mournful accident that has ever occurred in its vicinity. Yesterday morning the steamboat Gen. Vance, Capt. S. D. Woodworth, left the wharf of J. N. Elbert, at 8 1-2 o'clock, with a full load of passengers and freight, for Toledo. She proceeded across the river to Windsor, and just as she stopped at the wharf, and was letting off steam, the boiler exploded. The sound was like the report of a cannon, and was heard with fearful distinctness on this side. The fore part of the boat immediately sank, and the aft soon followed. But this was of little consequence compared with the melancholly loss of life.

Four persons at least are supposed to have lost their lives. Mr. Samuel D. Woodworth, the captain of the boat, the eldest son of Mr. Benjamin Woodworth, the late well known proprietor of the steamboat Hotel, was thrown into the air and killed. His body was found some hours afterwards in the river. The body of George Sweeney, of Chatam, C. W., formerly employed on the Kent, has also been found. Robert Motherwill, engineer on board the ferry boat, United, who had just stepped on the Vance, is also supposed to be killed, though the body has not been found. Major A. C. Truax, of Truago, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, was frightfully and mortally wounded, and though living at the moment of writing, cannot survive. Mr. Gaylord the engineer of the Vance, was severely but not dangerously wounded, and also two of the firemen, whose names we have not learned. Some 20 or 40 passengers were on board, and their preservation is almost miraculous.

TERRIBLE DISASTER—EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE IN DANBY—THREE BOYS KILLED The Burlington (Vermont) Gazette, of the 25th instant, contains a letter from Danby Four Corners, giving an account of a deplorable occurrence at that place on Sunday week, at 1 P. M. It appears that a parcel of boys were in Smith's Powder Magazine at play, and concluded to have some sport. They filled a quill with the powder scattered on the floor, and put it on the box that contained the powder, and procured some matches. Mr. Lane's son raked one on the floor, which set fire to the powder scattered there; that ignited the powder in the box, and it all exploded at once. The shock was felt through Danby, Clarendon, and Mount Tabor. It was so severe as to break out the windows on two sides of Mr. Seneca Smith's new store, and shook off the plastering from one side of Mr. Varish Brown's dwelling house, about four rods off, breaking out all the windows on two sides of it. Nothing is left standing of the old store magazine, except the posts and frame. Not a board is left on the building.

LATER FROM CHINA.—The brig Argyle, Captain Cooksey, arrived last evening from Canton and Macao, having sailed the 15th of March, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.

The U. S. Frigate Brandywine, 44, anchored in Macao Roads on the 24th February, having on board H. E. the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Commissioner from the United States to the Court of Pekin.

His suite consists of six gentlemen:—Mr. F. Webster, Secretary of legation, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr McIntosh, Dr Kane, Mr West, Mr Herring, and we understand that the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., and the Rev. P. Parker M D, have been appointed joint Chinese secretaries to the legation.

Mr. Cushing had taken a suit of apartments on the Praya Grande, at Macao, where he would remain until the Brandywine had taken in her stores and made other preparations for her voyage to the mouth of the Peiha.

Mr. Cushing was well received by the authorities. He had issued a circular to the American merchants, asking information as to the American trade.

When the Argyle left, preparations were making to erect a new pole on which the American flag was to be hoisted—the old one having been removed.

MILITARY.—The Providence Transcript says: The Marine Artillery, on Thursday evening, by a unanimous vote, extended an invitation to the Boston Light Infantry, to visit this city on their return from New York. An excursion down the bay, and a genuine Narragansett clam-bake, are to constitute, we understand, an important feature of the entertainment. Providence cannot present to the Infantry all the splendid city attractions of New York, but for pure air, pretty scenery, and peaceable clams, she stands unrivalled among the brotherhood—or rather sisterhood—of cities.

GREAT FIRE AT HUDSON—TWENTY OR THIRTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED. About 5 o'clock on Friday evening a frame building adjoining the wool warehouse of Seneca Butts, Hudson, took fire from the sparks of the steamer Fairfield, as she was firing up for New York. The flames spread with fearful rapidity in a southeasterly direction to Front street, and south to the Hudson and Berkshire railroad depot.

A Synagogue, in a style of splendor surpassing anything hitherto attempted in England, is about to be erected in the west end of London. Sir Moses Montefiore has contributed £5,000 towards the building, on the understanding that the worship is to according to the usages of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

POSTMASTER AT MILTON. We understand that George Thompson has been appointed postmaster at Milton, in place of Edmund J. Baker, removed.

LEARNING PUT IN THE HOLE. A knot of rustical worthies were convened round the bar room of a village tavern. The blacksmith, and barber, and the constable, and schoolmaster, all were there. When all the current topics of the day had been exhausted, the schoolmaster proposed a new kind of game to relieve the monotomy. Each one was to propound a puzzle to his neighbors, and whoever should ask a question that he himself could not solve, was to pay the reckoning of the whole.—The schoolmaster, by virtue of his station, called on Dick Dolt, whom most thought a fool, to put the first question.

'Neighbors,' said Dick, drawling, and looking ineffably stupid; 'you've seen where squirrels dig their holes. Can any of you tell me the reason why they never throw out dirt?'

This was a poser, and after a long cogitation, even the 'master' was obliged to give it up.—It now devolved on Dick to explain.

'The reason is,' said Dick, that they first begin at the bottom of the hole.'

'Stop, stop,' cried the pedagogue, startled out of all his prudence and propriety by so monstrous an assertion. 'Pray how does the squirrel get there?'

'Ah! master,' replied Dick the Delighted, grinning, 'that's a question of your own wise asking.' You're in for the reckoning.

☞ A person in Schoharie County, in certifying to the wonderful powers of Dalley's Pain Extractor in all cases of burns, says that he has just applied two spoonfulls of it to an outhouse of his, that was so badly burnt some two months since that there was scarcely anything left of it but charcoal. He applied the ointment for the first time on the evening of the 6th, and yet as early as the morning of the 8th it was just as whole as the day it was built—every shingle being in its proper place, and every clap-board as fresh and as bright as if it had just come from the planing mill. Under Providence he thinks the Pain Extractor one of the greatest blessings to a fallen world.

RELIGIOUS DREAMS. A man applied to Rev. Rowland Hill for admission to the Church, and began to give an account of his religious experience, by relating a dream. "We will tell you" said Mr. Hill, "what we think of your dream, after we have seen how you go on when you are awake."

"Stand back! I must come forth," as the bottle of beer said to the cork.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received *at par in deposite* by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Boston